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WEINBERGER'S PART IN ASAT DECISION CRITICIZED

LD092154 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1912 GMT 9 Sep 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsaknov]

[Text] The Pentagon is actively continuing work on the development of ASAT, a second-generation antisatellite weapons system. It is known that testing of the system is planned for 13 September. But, as the American press points out, it was Pentagon chief Weinberger who played the leading role in the White House's decision to carry out this provocative test. In his view, the actual destruction of a target in space would supposedly show the Soviet Union the determination of the United States not to depart from the line it has taken and would enable the administration to conduct talks with the Soviet side on an equal footing at the summit meeting. The naive cynicism, as it were, of the U.S. secretary is mocked even by American newspapers with close ties to the White House. One of them directly maintains that Washington's present position is a very precarious one and may cost it dearly.

SDI CONCEPT SEEN AS 'UNFEASIBLE, UTOPIAN'

LD082236 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 8 Sep 85

[From "International Panorama" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Excerpts] World public discussion of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies to the U.S. TIME magazine has become an important and large-scale event of the past few days. The "Vremya" program has quoted excerpts from commentaries in the foreign press and utterances of prominent political and public figures. My colleagues on the "World Today" program have also talked about this. Now I would like to dwell on one very vital aspect connected with the replies of the Soviet leader. What I mean is the appraisal of the U.S. so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. Comrade Gorbachev's interview notes that it is impossible to take seriously the assertion that this initiative guarantees invulnerability from nuclear attack weapons [sredstva] and that it, at the same time, will even lead to the liquidation of nuclear arms. This, as Comrade Gorbachev stressed, in the opinion of both our specialists and U.S. specialists, is a fantasy which cannot realized -- a castle in the air.

Where does the unfeasible and utopian nature of this program and, at the same time, its extreme danger lie? I will tell you the opinions of U.S. and West European scientists. In their common view, the creation of an antimissile defense with spaced-based elements requires such a complex system of computers on earth and in space that it turns into utopia. They assert that the effectiveness of this computer system could only be tested during a military conflict and that, in itself, is madness. Errors are not only possible, but probable. Computers have to react to a missile launch within only a few seconds; they have to process the warning signals coming in from detectors, analyze them, and give the command for laser weapons to be trained on the target. It is conjectured that the warning detectors will react to the hot exhaust gases of missiles. But how easily they could be taken for many natural phenomena. It turns out that all this is to happen without intervention from man. A qualitatively new situation will arise. The question about war and peace will thus be dealt with not by people, but by computers. We people of the 20th century make wide use of the achievements of scientific-technical progress. Without its acceleration and advancement, the resolution of major economic and social problems is inconceivable. However, putting one's trust in computers in the question of war and peace is sheer adventurism. In the self-same United States, in the space of only 6 months, the alarm was sounded by mistake 47 times and nuclear weapons were brought to combat readiness. This is why there are scientists in the West who consider the realization of Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative dangerous.

These scientists are declaring that it is impossible to set up some sort of impenetrable shield; it is impossible to put up an impenetrable umbrella over the Western hemisphere. The Strategic Defense Initiative is nothing but another round of the arms race. It will inevitably lead to new aggravation of Soviet-U.S. relations, and bring the world to the brink of war.

However, it would be wrong to think that there are no scientists who zealously support Reagan's initiative. There is the selfsame Edvard Teller, considered the father of the atom bomb. He is actively standing up for the "star wars" program by trying to convince his colleagues in the United States and traveling to West European countries winning specialists from other countries over to his side.

CONTRASTING APPROACHES TO SUMMIT VIEWED

LD072250 Moscow International Service in French 2000 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The replies by the Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, to the questions put by the American magazine TIME, are being discussed with deep interest throughout the world. The political and social personalities and the media of different countries stress that the Soviet Union has once again confirmed its unchanging wish for peace and has shown the need to break the vicious circle and bring the process of limiting the arms race out of its impasse; to seek together an end to the current complicated and perilous situation. In his replies to TIME magazine, Mikhail Gorbachev summarized the Soviet point of view of major problems of the current international situation, writes our commentator, Viktor Tanin, which takes on particular importance in connection with the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva planned for November.

It is clear to everyone that the fate of peace and world civilization are in many ways dependent on the relations between the USSR and the United States. What are the essentials? What is it that determines these relations? I believe it is an unarguable fact that whether we like each other or not, we cannot but survive or perish together. The essential question to which we must reply is: Are we finally ready to recognize that there is only one acceptable way; that is to live in peace. Are we ready to act and to think no longer in terms of war, but in terms of peace?

It is necessary to look the truth in the face. Today, when the first Soviet-American summit is being prepared after a gap of 6 years, relations between the two countries continue to worsen. The arms race is speeding up and the danger of war is not weakening. For reasons which can easily be understood, all this arouses the concern of the Soviet leaders because, by giving its consent to a summit meeting, our country was counting on honest talks, without bias, imbued with the desire to find a way to move away from the nuclear abyss. But, Washington, it appears, is preparing for something completely different. The White House and other representatives of the American Administration let it be known that there can be no question of any agreement with the Soviet Union on the limitation of the arms race. They say with the greatest possible frankness that whatever the USSR does, the United States will in any case make space strike weapons and antisatellite systems. They do not hide the fact that Washington proposes to involve West Europe in its space adventures and to use its technology, where necessary, for the "star wars" program.

The summit is to meet for talks, and for talks on egalitarian principles. It is useless and dangerous to use the language of force in relations between the USSR and the United States. There is time left before the November talks. Moscow believes that much can be done to make them constructive and useful, but it goes without saying that this depends on both sides. People want to live. No one wants to die and this is why political courage must be shown and the dangerous process must be stopped. Our country is doing everything possible towards this end. Mikhail Gorbachev stated -- war will not start from the Soviet Union, we will never begin it.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD082031 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 8 Sep 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Bovin, political observer for IZVESTIYA, current affairs commentator Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, and Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov, political observer for Central Television and All-Union Radio]

Gorbachev TIME Interview

[Text] [Tsevtov] Hellow comrades. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's answers to U.S. TIME magazine have attracted the most intent attention throughout the world. The reactions and commentaries in the mass media of all countries are, without exception, too numerous to count. And there is a reason for this. In the answer to TIME magazine, against the wide and clearly defined background of international events, the Soviet foreign policy course is outlined clearly and very distinctly. Listeners probably remember how former U.S. Secretary of State Haig announced: There are some things slightly more important than peace. Haig has been out of the U.S. Administration for a long time now, but the foreign policy principle that he set out has remained fundamental for the administration. With the present development of armaments, with the present nature of nuclear conflict -- if it broke out -- peace cannot be viewed as just one possible alternative. The question can only be put as follows: either peace or war -- War, moreover, as a total catastrophe. Therefore, now there is nothing more important than peace, and Comrade Gorbachev made this point simply and very clearly by saying: Whether we like one another or not, only together can we survive or perish.

[Shishlin] Vladimir Yakovlevich, I should like to say this too. Evidently these answers to questions from TIME magazine are still attracting great attention simply because they have been given as we approach the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, and the break between summit meetings between the United States and the USSR is no more and no less than 6 years. And if we ask ourselves the question: What has happened during these 6 years? Then we see that the situation has worsened. It has become worse regarding the continuation of the arms race, as new kinds of qualitative elements in this arms race can be seen to be continually increasing. Not one of the crisis situations which have darkened international relations during the course of this 6-year period has been solved. On the contrary, new crises have been added to old ones. And as far as relations between the USSR and the United States are directly concerned, to be frank, they have of course deteriorated. And having been frozen generally, they have not been preserved, so to speak, but rather spoilt, these Soviet-U.S. relations. And therefore, strictly speaking, this question of breaking this vicious circle of confrontations, trying to open up today's clouded horizons of international politics, and really trying, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has already been quoted, to find a way, so to speak, of surviving together, and finding a way of making some kind of sensible compromises, has become all the more imperative.

[Bovin] And here, apart from the question of policies, so to speak, there is also the question of the politician carrying out these policies. For the West this interview is the first major meeting with our new general secretary. And this aspect is also actively stressed in many of the pronouncements that followed the interview with Mikhail Sergeyegich. Here for example is a typical one: THE WASHINGTON POST writes: The Soviet leader, in his interview with TIME magazine this week, demonstrated persuasive speech and vigor. He managed to create an exceptional image of a Soviet leader, possessing a lively mind, with detailed knowledge of the U.S. political situation. Generally, Western journalists and politicians often accentuate precisely the personalized side of political activity.

[Shishlin] Although, of course, they have taken this interview very seriously. Nonetheless, evidently for lack of arguments, they are saying: Yes, serious things are expressed there, but of course these things must be expressed at the negotiating table, as if fundamental problems, when outlined at the highest political level, lose their significance if they are expressed openly and in public and not just at the negotiating table where talks are exclusively confidential!

[Bovin] And it is here, particularly...

Arms Race

[Tsvetov, interrupting] One of these fundamental problems, which you have mentioned, Nikolay Vladimirovich, is the problem of the foolishness and the harmfulness of the race for military and strategic superiority that is now being conducted by the United States. You see, Einstein once said that the epigraph for U.S. nuclear strategy could be the following words: The atom bomb has changed everything except man's way of thinking. The thinking of the U.S. Administration has not changed much since the time when the United States had a monopoly of nuclear weapons. Remember 1945? The United States had the atomic bomb and used it on the one hand as a means of political blackmail, and on the other hand it planned, with the help of the atomic bomb, to destroy the USSR and restore capitalism in our country. The USSR caught up with the United States. The United States created the hydrogen bomb; the USSR caught up with it again. To take more recent examples: The United States started developing independently-targeted multiple warheads, fully convinced that the USSR wouldn't be able to do this -- but the USSR did it. The United States made cruise missiles, also in the hope of getting superiority, and the USSR made them too.

[Bovin] You see, the issue here isn't even that they did something and we caught up with them. We could perfectly well imagine what these multiple warheads, for example, would mean, and when we were conducting talks with them in the years 1969, 1970, and 1971, we said to them: Let's come to an agreement not to do this, and it will be better for us. But they refused. The scenario repeated itself with cruise missiles: Again we said to them, we must not go ahead with cruise missiles because then all problems, including the problems of verification, will become terribly complicated. Again they said no, because they thought that they were, so to speak, overtaking us technically. But things turned out just as we said they would. They have cruise missiles; we have cruise missiles. But this has not made it easier for them or for us. On the contrary, everything has become more complicated and more confused.

[Tsvetov] And the same situation is now developing with regard to space weapons.

[Shishlin] As regards the level of fundamental knowledge, if we talk about the potential of U.S. science and Soviet science, then here also there is probably a certain parity. In any case, those examples that have been mentioned -- and these are no longer just scientific examples but scientific and technological examples as well -- show that in this area too a breakthrough by the United States is not possible. But there is another very important consideration here. Most scientists are inclined to think this plan to create a so-called space umbrella, or if you like, a space broom which would sweep away all missiles and all warheads from space, is a fantasy. Then the question arises: Why are we alarmed? Why are we objecting to this fantastical plan which cannot be implemented in even 10 or 20 years time? But the fact of the matter is that this program is extremely destabilizing and it will have repercussions on the arms race in all areas.

[Tsvetov] That it is not just offensive but also defensive.

[Shishlin] All kinds; any kinds. And of course here you have to present the problem, as they say, quite sharply and starkly. If a line isn't drawn on these plans to create a nuclear space umbrella, if a line isn't drawn at putting space strike systems -- nuclear ones -- into space, then of course talks between the USSR and the United States, at least the present talks, will lose all meaning.

[Tsvetov] Mikhail Sergeyevich said this...

[Shishlin, interrupting] Yes...

[Bovin, interrupting] At this point I would like to stress a more general side of the question. The "star wars" program is an example of that very prenuclear way of thinking that you have already talked about. Security, now, cannot be one-sided; for just as the Americans in a certain sense hold the key to our security in their hands, so we hold the key to U.S. security in our hands, and therefore the only real true security is a mutual one. And for this we need to come to an agreement to hold talks, to see, as Mikhail Sergeyevich said, common areas of parallel interests.

Soviet-U.S. Summit

[Shishlin] And of course we must not pass over in silence the circumstance that, with just some 10 weeks to go before the Soviet-U.S. summit, a perfectly evident difference is emerging in the actions of the USSR and the United States as far as practical preparations for the Soviet-U.S. summit talks are concerned.

[Tsvetov] You mean the testing of antisatellite weapons?

[Shishlin] No, not just that. I have in mind, first and foremost, the level of political statements. The replies to TIME magazine say that the USSR is developing serious proposals for the Soviet-U.S. summit. U.S. journalists are inquisitive people, and have repeatedly asked not just Reagan but also Reagan's people whether any new proposals will be put forward in connection with the Soviet-U.S. summit. And there has been no mention of a single statement from Reagan's entourage about preparations for any new fundamental proposals for the Soviet-U.S. summit whatsoever.

[Tsvetov] They are saying, more or less: Why is the meeting needed? So that the two leaders can get personally acquainted.

[Shishlin] For an exchange of views, to discuss and map out a program for subsequent discussion.

[Bovin] Undoubtedly all of this must be discussed and a program must be mapped out. But of course, if this is to be approached seriously, then surely something more concrete, more substantial, needs to be prepared for the meeting.

[Shishlin] If we now take the agenda of the Soviet-U.S. summit, then it is conditioned by the situation itself. And of course it is perfectly clear that the dominating position should be taken up by the questions of limiting and curtailing the arms race in the first instance, nuclear, space, weapons, that is.

[Bovin] Well yes, that is the main thing.

[Shishlin] That's the central thing. Of course it's clear that crisis situations should be discussed since here also there is a difference in approaches. While the Soviet Union comes out for the use of political and diplomatic means for overcoming conflict situations, the United States, as is known, sets its hopes on its military, through direct or indirect presence, for supporting its bellicose clients, no matter which region is concerned.

[Bovin] (?Concerning the) interview then, one of the impressions, one of the main ones perhaps, is what I would call harsh realism. For you see colossal contradictions do indeed exist between us and the Americans, real existing contradictions, an enormous ideological and political abyss which divides our countries. But realism also consists in the fact that when just these kinds of circumstances do in fact exist, one should seek some mutually acceptable solutions, seek some compromises, on the very basis we were talking about: either we will live together, as Mikhail Sergeyevich said, or we will perish together.

U.S. ASAT Tests

[Tsvetov] If the Soviet Union is preparing for these negotiations by drafting certain definite proposals, the United States is preparing for them by planning antisatellite weapons tests. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has warned of the serious consequences of the U.S. plans to test second generation ASAT systems. In essence, said Comrade Gorbachev, it is a question of testing certain elements of space-based antimissile defense. The TASS statement also points out this feature of the test.

I think our listeners will be interested to learn what the planned tests will consist of. The United States intends to launch a missile, which, it is planned, will hit a target in space, from an F-15 fighter flying at a high altitude. The target will be a satellite.

[Shishlin] So far the United States has already carried out 40 flight tests of various kinds. Various things are being developed. And an ASAT weapon test was to have been carried out now, but the defunct U.S. satellite that they want to hit in space is simply in an unfavorable position.

[Bovin] The point here is that a legal nuance has arisen. The President is obliged to inform Congress 15 days before these tests are conducted, and the President has notified Congress that he intends to carry one out. They wanted to do it on Wednesday, 4 September, but some fastidious lawyer in the White House worked out that the 15-day period ends exactly at midnight on Wednesday. The test has been postponed, naturally, and now 9 days will have to pass before the satellite reaches the spot they need to have it in. Then they will conduct the test and then...

[Shishlin, interrupting] And as a result they put the USSR in the position of having to make highly responsible political decisions.

[Bovin] Yes, of course, of course, of course.

[Tsvetov] That is the technical aspect of the tests, but they also have a political aspect. Antimissile weapons tests are banned by the Soviet-U.S. treaty concluded in 1972, restricting antimissile defense systems. There are, however, no agreements which might pose an obstacle to tests of ASAT weapons, and the United States is exploiting this to get around the Soviet-U.S. treaty of 1972. ASAT weapons tests will provide information that is absolutely essential for the construction of orbital battle stations designed to destroy enemy missiles.

U.S. Congressman Jim Courter, an ardent "star wars" supporter, has stated plainly that no clear line can be drawn between the capacity to destroy satellites and the capacity to destroy missiles. The United States is undertaking its tests at a time when the USSR has adopted a unilateral pledge not to be first to put into space weapons similar to those that the United States intends to test. At the Geneva talks, the USSR is proposing the destruction of antisatellite weapons, testing of which is not yet finished.

The U.S. actions run counter to all this, and consequently introduce a new danger into the present, already volatile international atmosphere.

[Bovin] We announced a moratorium in August 1983, and have not conducted a single test since then. But it was stated then that we would maintain our moratorium until such time as the other side carries out such actions. And our present statement says clearly that if the Americans carry out this test of their ASAT system, we shall consider ourselves released from our unilateral pledge, which, to my mind, is fully logical.

[Shishlin] Fully logical.

Nuclear Test Ban

[Tsvetov] In his replies to U.S. TIME magazine, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said: All real efforts to limit nuclear armaments have begun with bans on nuclear tests. That is to say, a total ban on nuclear testing would halt the arms race, in the sphere of quality.

[Bovin] And, incidentally, in that of quantity.

[Tsvetov] But nonetheless especially that of quality. And now that the situation has arisen in which it is difficult to achieve restrictions on nuclear armaments -- that is bound up with prolonged and complex negotiations -- a ban on all nuclear tests is still probably the most feasible arms control measure.

[Bovin] But the whole point is that a practical treaty banning all nuclear tests was 95 percent ready. We were then conducting negotiations with the British and the Americans. We had reached agreement on practically all points, including verification. There were some technical details outstanding which still had to be finally agreed. But as soon as Reagan was elected, the Americans immediately called a time out. They said: A new administration has taken office and we must study everything again. And as late as virtually the last lap, they broke off negotiations, and then declared formally that they would not resume them.

[Shishlin] One further detail: At the Geneva conference, where problems of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons are now under discussion, what is highly indicative is who now opposes a moratorium on all nuclear explosions -- the United States, Britain, and West Germany. The overwhelming majority of states, not to mention the nonaligned and neutral countries, welcome the Soviet decision. And of course a certain phychological and political pressure is now being exerted on the United States and those of its partners which follow it in this connection.

Incidentally, it absolutely must be said that the USSR is not simply talking about imposing a moratorium and leaving it at that. No, the USSR is proposing the conduct of full-scale negotiations culminating in the drafting of a treaty on banning all nuclear explosions...

[Bovin, interrupting] All, meaning underground explosions...

[Shishlin, interrupting] Yes, yes.

[Bovin] ...Because all others are banned. Only underground tests remain. And again the Americans say: verification! What is the problem over verification? They say: What if there's an earthquake and we are unable to distinguish an earthquake from a nuclear blast?

The scientists, both ours and those of the United States, incidentally, are unanimous in saying that existing teleseismic apparatus is so sophisticated that already the nature of the waves produced by, let's say, an earthquake and a nuclear explosion is distinct in practical terms, and this can be registered on instruments.

[Tsvetov] You know, I would like to add something to that. On 12 August, when that Boeing 747 crashed in the mountains in Japan, seismic stations in Japan registered the shock. In other words, the level of the equipment is so high that it can distinguish an explosion, an aircraft crash, and an earthquake.

[Bovin] And incidentally, when we were holding talks with the Americans and the British, a whole well-developed monitoring system was proposed. We were to exchange, for example, geological data, and we were to carry out calibration blasts, in order to adjust our instruments. And there was to be a whole series of other measures, such as international seismic information banks. But they said: We have no verification. Of course they refused to sign the treaty, as there was no verification. But if everything had been done then, we would now have had everything long since. In Nevada they exploded a new nuclear charge underground. That was the start of it. We proposed a moratorium, and a few days later they conducted their 766th explosion. And they keep saying: We're lagging behind you. But we have only had 556, so how are they lagging behind, given that difference? And, incidentally, they are also trying to justify their ASAT test by saying that it simply is that the USSR has overtaken the United States, and the United States is now working to catch up.

[Tsvetov] If a ban on all nuclear tests had been achieved earlier, then the world would not now be faced by a threat such as MIRV warheads. And if this treaty on banning all nuclear tests is not concluded in the near future, then this will provide an impetus for the development of neutron weapons and laser weapons. That is, the arms race will acquire such an all-embracing, uncommonly broad nature that it may turn out to be simply impossible to stop it. That is why it is being said that in today's conditions, probably one of the most important and most cardinal decisions in the sphere of banning nuclear weapons would be, first and foremost, the banning of all nuclear tests.

[Bovin] And then I think about what is going on now. Speaking frankly, with the character and policies of the present U.S. Administration it is very difficult to put oneself into an optimistic frame of mind.

[Shishlin] Well, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, in general I also feel fairly serious reservations concerning the measure of political goodwill that the United States has. Unfortunately, in this department the U.S. Administration reminds one of the most niggardly characters in world literature. But at the same time, I would like to pose this question as well: The USSR and the United States have gone 6 years without summit meetings. They were difficult years, nervous and hard ones, extremely difficult ones. But all the same, something irreparable has not happened. It has not happened because the USSR has conducted a clear, consistent, peace-loving line and has done everything to protect the world from catastrophe; because we have reliable friends and allies; because there is a vast political expanse of the most varied states with differing social systems that also support curbing the arms race and smoothing out international relations. The experience of those 6 years shows that for all the importance -- the immense, gigantic importance -- of Soviet-U.S. relations, which of course are of key significance for the destinies of international politics, there exist shock absorbers for the aggressive course apart from the Soviet Union. There are also shock absorbers for the aggressive course and for resisting the aggressive course in other countries as well, in other political circles.

[Tsvetov] When you talk about shock absorbers, this is what comes to my mind: Comrade Gorbachev said that we can only survive or perish together. Together means not just the USSR and the United States. Tens, or perhaps even hundreds of countries could perish together with these countries. There you have the reason for the emergence of shock absorber countries, as you have correctly expressed it, Nikolay Vladimirovich. This is the picture that emerges here: Up until now, the basic provisions of U.S. strategy have always become the basic provisions of the strategy of the West European NATO member-countries. Recall the U.S. concept of total nuclear war. The concept of mass reprisal appeared in NATO. The United States devised the concept of limited nuclear war, and the concept of flexible response was created in NATO. But when the United States announced its so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, it was met with caution in Western Europe. The latter saw in the U.S. plans the threat of unequal security zones being formed. The United States is protected, albeit with negligible effect, but not Western Europe. The question arose: In such circumstances, is there equality among the allies?

The United States is now trying to draw the West European allies into preparations for "star wars," but apart from Britain and the FRG, the remainder either refuse to join in with the Strategic Defense Initiative or they do so with reservations. But even in the FRG, there are voices such as this to be heard: GENERAL-ANZEIGER newspaper, for example, wrote: There is no trace left of the previous euphoria over the philosophical concept of defense in space. It has been replaced by cautious restraint. In the FRG, there is a fairly sober assessment of the possible political consequences of participation, and the "star wars" plans do not enjoy popularity and universal approval.

Let us compare the situation today with the situation in 1979 when the United States embarked on stationing Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Then the disagreements between the United States and the allies concerned the question of when, how many, and where the Pershings and cruise missiles should be sited. Now it is a question of whether a whole category of strategic defense weapons should be approved or rejected. That is, the unity of the strategic principles at the foundations of NATO has been put into doubt.

[Bovin] But all the same, I think that at the bottom of their hearts they know that war would mean suicide for them. And that, of course, is the fundamental shock absorber, in addition to those we have spoken of.

[Shishlin] And of course, the political effect of the replies from Mikhail Sergeyevich to TIME magazine's questions has proved to be such that the President of the United States has found it necessary to state -- indirectly so far, it is true -- that he is ready to meet the USSR halfway in an attempt to resolve the problems, and the President hopes that the meeting in Geneva will lead to precisely such a result. But, naturally, the final answer to this question has to be provided by the meeting itself and the weeks that will pass before the meeting, which, I hope, will be distinguished not only by words but also by deeds from the United States.

[Tsvetov] Here I would like to end our roundtable discussion. All the best.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD061928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 6 Sep 85

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, foreign political commentator, with Nikolay Shishlin, political observer; Boris Andrianov; Valentin (Agarkayev), Madrid correspondent; and Mikhail Smetanikov, Lima correspondent]

U.S.-Soviet Summit

[Excerpt] [Shishlin] A comparatively new argument has been put forward in the American mass media recently: Handed down by the White House, the claim is being made that the United States is indeed trying to put pressure on the Soviet Union in the preliminaries for the Soviet-American summit meeting, but that this is normal political practice and a normal political ruse. They are also saying that the Soviet Union is doing roughly the same thing and putting pressure on the United States.

I believe this argument is nothing but propaganda, a mere package of flimsy American tactics to toughen the American positions in the 10 weeks prior to the Soviet-American summit meeting.

I believe that comrades will have a practical picture of Soviet-American relations, especially since this picture of Soviet-American relations was described quite thoroughly in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's recent replies to questions put by the American TIME magazine. But, in point of fact, if you look at what the Americans are doing and their approach to Soviet-American relations, then what we have is a pretty dismal picture. I would like, first and foremost, to make the point that the United States has not followed the Soviet example as far as ending all nuclear tests is concerned. The Soviet Union is unilaterally observing a moratorium on all nuclear explosions. Furthermore, the United States -- and this is a very serious thing -- intends, as you know, to carry out a routine test of an antisatellite weapon. The United States knows perfectly well that since August 1983 the Soviet Union has been unilaterally holding a moratorium in this area too. The present American Administration has been importunately pursuing this whole line toward an arms race in all directions.

Nor can I fail to note that the United States approaches conflict situations by demonstrating neither restraint nor responsibility. As an illustration one may cite the dramatic events that are now unfolding in southern Africa. As you know, the apartheid regime is a regime of shooting, terror, and violence. And although virtually the whole world looks on with repugnance at what is happening in southern Africa, to this day the United States voices its support for a policy of constructive engagement with the Pretoria regime.

What is going on here? This is exactly what our listeners are asking. What lies behind this American line? There are, of course, many reasons for this. However, as far as the purely practical question is concerned -- the refusal of the United States to follow the Soviet example regarding a moratorium on nuclear explosions — the United States has practical objectives in mind here. One lies on the surface: That is to perfect their armaments, in particular those nuclear warheads for the new MX intercontinental ballistic missiles and the missile which the Americans plan to put into production, the Midgetman multistage missile, also an intercontinental missile. President Reagan, incidentally, has already promised to carry out these tests.

But as for what the Americans are keeping silent about, these are nuclear tests being carried out in the United States linked with the "star wars" program. They, of course, constitute part of the work that is being carried out in the United States to create space strike systems. To go on, this U.S. line, when it refuses even to discuss these initiatives or to seek any kind of solution on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides -- this line is, of course, linked with the United States' intention to somehow achieve a breakthrough and gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. If they cannot achieve a breakthrough and gain military superiority over the Soviet Union, then the United States will at least attempt to drain [istoshchit] the Soviet Union and prevent it from concentrating those resources it would like to devote to the pursuit of peaceful construction.

Present-day Washington is also not free of the primitive belief that a demonstration of American military might will have a strong impression on the Soviet Union. Well, generally speaking, it has to be said that this belief really is a primitive one, a flimsy one, inasmuch as it seems to me that, even in the United States, they ought to realize that the Soviet Union has at its disposal military potential equally as great as that of the United States and is capable of inflicting what is known as "unacceptable losses" on the United States.

It seems to me that in the United States' actions in the 10 weeks up to the Soviet-American summit there is a certain element of nervousness, since the American line, in both the propaganda and the political sense, does not add up. There is evidence of a definite wave of sympathy and understanding with the actions that are being taken by the Soviet Union to create a better atmosphere in Soviet-American relations. This nervousness is giving rise to a desire to cool the interest being aroused by the actions and ideas put forward by Moscow.

In this connection I would like to quote one fairly typical remark from the truly immense outpouring of reaction to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies to TIME magazine's questions. Here is one of them: This is an observer of the French TF-1 television program. He pointed out that in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies, the tone, style, and form of the conversation were different; it was often improvished and could be readily understood. In the final analysis, this observer says, the Soviet leader wants America to witness its goodwill and the American people, of course, to feel this. It would appear that immediately after Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies to TIME magazine and after all this broad international reaction came out, something akin to certain amendments, at least at the level of words, in the position of the present administration are being made.

Strategic Defense Initiative

[Lavrentyev] Nikolay Vladimirovich, among the questions is this one: What is Washington aiming at by pushing ahead with the Strategic Defense Initiative program? It is being asked by Sukharev, Petr Viktorovich, from Yaroslavl.

[Shishlin] Well, regarding this program, which is called the Strategic Defense Initiative or "star wars," the picture is essentially this: According to the assessment of the overwhelming majority of leading scientists, this is a pretty fantastic project; to create some kind of "space broom" which would in the most reliable way wipe out all nuclear weapons in space is not realistic. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stated in replying to questions by TIME magazine, even if this program were implemented on an even more modest scale, this Strategic Defense Initiative, or "star wars" program, would still be a very dangerous one, very dangerous. The conclusion would be the same: In the long run, the arms race would be whipped up in all directions.

It seems to me, however, that the danger is not just in this "star wars" program. Behind the framework of this program lies the danger of a serious destablizing effect on the whole military-strategic situation in the world. One more thing: Of course, work on this program would introduce a massive element of lack of confidence in Soviet-American relations, and, if this work is allowed to continue and no barriers are placed before it, then quests for a settlement on such vitally important questions as limiting and curtailing strategic armaments or medium-range armaments lose all meaning -- that is, if outer space is militarized.

I believe the United States is pursuing an objective in its "star wars" program which involves tying its partners up, hand and foot. It is no accident that the United States is trying to draw its North Atlantic bloc allies into implementing this program and it is natural that the United States wants to keep the more valuable results of the program for itself -- to accomplish a technological breakthrough, to carry out some kind of technological revolution. In this way the United States is hoping that it will be able to strengthen its own political positions in the Western world, and, no less important, its economic positions. That is why it is grasping this dangerous project; that is why it is saying "no" over and over again to the persistent Soviet proposals to put an end to this program, including at the research level.

U.S.-Soviet Relations

[Lavrentyev] Nikolay Vladimirovich, of course the Soviet people would like to live in peace with other peoples, including the American people. How could Soviet-American relations be improved?

[Shishlin] As far as necessary actions in leveling out Soviet-American relations are concerned, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev gave a very clear answer both in his replies to questions put by TIME magazine and quite recently in his conversation with some American senators. Of course, what is needed above all is restraint and responsibility and an introduction of elements of confidence in Soviet-American relations. Let's take one step as an example. As you know, the Soviet Union long ago announced that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons. Here the United States stated that it would not undertake such a commitment. Let us suppose for a moment that the United States had reacted to the good Soviet example with a similar decision of its own. Of course, a new positive and quite substantial element would have immediately occurred in Soviet-American relations.

To go on, I would like to say that to level out and improve Soviet-American relations on a better keel can only be done if an answer can be found to the major problem of our time: ending the arms race on earth and preventing it in outer space. I believe that this problem has been and will, undoubtedly, be the central one in our relations with the United States, and it will, of course, occupy a dominant place at the November summit with the United States.

As you know, the USSR has, at the most authoritative level, come out in favor of a new and better stage in mutual relations with the United States and it is to this end that, strictly speaking, that all the practical and concrete actions taken by the Soviet Union to create the proper atmosphere for a fruitful meeting in Geneva are geared. And, as far as the Soviet Union, the Soviet proposals, and Soviet actions are concerned, there is no doubt that the Soviet Union is working for fruitful results at the Geneva meeting. Of course, much will depend on the American position. One would think that the very logic of today's political events would increasingly and strongly prompt the United States to make certain corrections in its foreign policy. But will the present American Administration show enough will, enough political courage to introduce such changes? We will, of course, only get the answer to this question in November.

NONALIGNED MINISTERS ISSUE FINAL DECLARATION

LD091056 Moscow TASS in English 0919 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Luanda, September 9 TASS -- Struggle for the prevention of nuclear war, jeopardizing the very existence of mankind, is the key problem of our time, says the final declaration approved by the conference of non-aligned foreign ministers which has ended here. A lasting peace and world security, it continues, can be achieved only with the termination of the arms race and with the taking of effective steps towards universal and complete disarmament. The document voices worry with the course of whipping up the arms race, including the race in nuclear armaments, pursued by some Western powers, and appeals to the peoples of the world to make efforts to establish nuclear weapon-free zones.

The participants in the forum voiced the profound worry of the nonaligned countries with the aggravation of the situation in a number of regions, in particular, in the Middle East, in southern Africa and in Central America. They strongly denounced the aggressive and expansionistic policy pursued by Israel with U.S. support and voiced solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people. A lasting peace in the Middle East, the declaration stresses, is impossible without the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab lands.

Delegates to the conference accused the Pretoria racist regime of escalating tension in Southern Africa by aggressive attacks on "Frontline" states and by support for terrorist gangs of every sort. They characterised the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa as a policy of destabilizing the situation in the region. Washington's intervention in the internal affairs of Angola, the foreign ministers said, is a graphic manifestation of the U.S. approach to the problem of southern Africa. They demanded an immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops, which are occupying in violation of international law a part of Angolan territory. The members of the Nonalignment Movement urged the early settlement of the Namibian problem on the basis of U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 and rejected the attempts of the USA and South Africa to "link" that problem to the withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from Angola.

It was stressed that the only way to settle the crisis in South Africa is completely to dismantle the apartheid system and to establish a democratic society in the country. The declaration voices support for the just struggle of the peoples of southern Africa and Namibia under the leadership of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

The growth of tension in Central America, the document says, is caused by the escalation of U.S. intervention in the affairs of the region and by Washington's attempts to overthrow the lawful government of Nicaragua. Delegates to the conference demanded an end to acts of aggression against Nicaragua and stated their solidarity with the people of the Republic. They supported the efforts of the Contadora Group to achieve a political settlement of the conflict in Central America.

The ministers noted the important role played by the United Nations in the struggle for world security and rejected the U.S. attempts to belittle its role in resolving international problems.

The nonaligned countries, the declaration says, are seriously worried by growing inequality in their relations with the West, by crises in the capitalist world that are holding back the development of the emergent states, and by their indebtedness to the West which has already exceeded 900 billion dollars.

A pressing problem today, the participants in the meeting stressed, is to establish a new, fair international economic order. A reduction in military spending, according to them, could make an immense contribution to the progress of all the peoples.

The decision was taken to convene the eighth nonaligned summit in Zimbabwe in 1986.

Shabayev Assesses Conference

LD091856 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 9 Sep 85

["Contribution to the Cause of Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 9 TASS -- TASS commentator Boris Shabayev writes:

The conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries has ended in Luanda, the capital of Angola. How to protect the planet from the threat of nuclear war, how to protect the non-aligned countries from imperialism's aggressive encroachments and eliminate the seats of conflict engineered by it, how can the young states escape the bonds of economic dependence on the West -- such, putting it briefly, was the essence of the problems discussed in Luanda.

The position of the participants in the forum on these pressing problems attracts attention first of all because it was held on the eve of the opening in New York of the anniversary, fortieth session of the United Nations General Assembly. The Non-Aligned Movement today unites more than a hundred states, two thirds of the United Nations member states, and wields a corresponding weight in that key international organisation called upon to safeguard peace and security in the world.

The very fact that the Western mass media tried to ignore the decisions adopted by the conference in Luanda shows how they differ with the policy pursued by Washington and its closest NATO allies. The main task of our time, it is stressed in the conclusion declaration adopted in Luanda, is to struggle to avert nuclear war that threatens the very existence of mankind.

The main road to solving this task and ensuring lasting peace and security on earth passes through the ending of the arms race and the adoption of effective steps leading to general and complete disarmament.

The declaration voices deep concern at the course of spiraling the arms race and aggravating international tension pursued by some Western powers. The call from Luanda to all peoples to work for the creation in the world of nuclear-free zones was also topical.

The policy of the United States in such regions as Central America, the Middle East and the south of Africa was sharply condemned. The ministers of foreign affairs of non-aligned countries demanded that Washington stop its aggressive actions against Nicaragua, expressed solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people and stated that the only way of settling the crisis in southern Africa is to totally abolish the shameful system of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa.

The Non-Aligned Movement views the establishment of a new, just international economic order, ruling out the ruthless exploitation of their manpower and natural resources by Western monopolies, as a pressing problem of our time.

Whereas certain circles in the West reacted to the decisions of the conference in Luanda with unconcealed irritation, all people of good will regard them as an important contribution to the cause of averting a thermonuclear catastrophe and preserving life on earth.

REAGAN'S SANCTIONS AGAINST S. AFRICA 'COSMETIC'

LD091831 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 9 TASS -- President Reagan of the United States today announced the introduction of so called "economic sanctions" against the apartheid regime in South Africa. The proclaimed measures are purely of a cosmetic nature and can be simply ignored by Pretoria.

Also today the White House confirmed that the administration does not intend to budge even an inch from the policy of "constructive engagement" with the racists. Observers in the American capital qualify the introduction of the pseudo-sanctions as a forced maneouvre by the White House designed to defuse protests in the United States against the crimes of the racist regime that has Washington's full support.

Sanctions 'Political Maneuver'

LD092347 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1822 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, 9 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

President Reagan today announced the introduction of so-called "sanctions" against the apartheid regime of the Republic of South Africa (RSA). At a specially organized news conference in the White House, the President alleged that these measures are evidence of the United States' aspiration to put an end to apartheid.

In fact, however, the "sanctions" change precisely nothing. They are accompanied by so many reservations that Pretoria will quite simply be able to ignore them. For example, Reagan announced a ban on supplies of nuclear technology to the RSA, but he accompanied the ban with a set of conditions which totally emasculate the meaning of this measure. As observers point out, the criminal cooperation of the United States with the RSA in the nuclear field, which has allowed Pretoria to come close to creating its own atomic weapons, will continue in only slightly changed form. Similarly meaningless is the partial ban on the allocation of loans and credits to the RSA Government. In this case, the White House left many loopholes for itself, which will allow it to continue broad financing of the RSA regime. The same applies to the ban on selling computer systems to the RSA, which was also announced by Reagan. A ban of this sort, it is recalled, was introduced under the former administration, but in reality, deliveries were never stopped. They will scarcely be stopped now, either, because the executive decree of the President extends only to a limited number of RSA departments. The White House "sanctions" are taken here as a political maneuver, with the help of which the administration hopes to bring down the powerful wave of protests in the United States against the participation of official Washington in the crimes of the Pretoria regime, and also to save the racists from more concrete, hard sanctions that the U.S. public wants introduced. "By adopting insignificant sanctions now, ABC television points out, Reagan can escape more drastic measures in the future."

The head of White House in fact confirmed that there are no changes, and no changes are foreseen in the policy of constructive engagement, which is being carried out by the United States toward the RSA, and which, as is known, allows racists to carry out more and more new bloody misdeeds. His liking for the racist regime is also demonstrated by the fact that he announced the return to Pretoria of the U.S. ambassador, who was recalled 3 months ago. Thus, the "sanctions" against the RSA announced by Washington once more expose Reagan's administration as accomplices and abettors of racist butchers.

ZHUKOV ON PROBLEMS IN SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS

PM081730 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

["International Review" by Yuriy Zhukov]

[Text] This week the attention of the world public has centered on the Soviet Union's new efforts aimed at reducing the tension in international relations, halting the arms race, and in this connection improving Soviet-American relations, which are an exceptionally important factor of world politics.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's replies to TIME magazine published last Monday and his remarks during a conversation with a group of U.S. senators headed by R. Byrd, leader of the Democratic Party in the Senate, demonstrated anew the USSR's bold, principled, and genuinely constructive approach to the solution of these problems.

Authoritative Command of the Time

The Soviet Union has constantly advocated and advocates now the normalization of relations with all capitalist states, the United States included, on the basis of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence. This political course was again underlined with great cogency by the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, at which it was clearly stated:

"Our readiness to also improve relations with the United States to mutual benefit and without attempting to infringe each other's legitimate rights and interests is known. There is no fatal inevitability of the two countries confrontation. If we interpret both the positive and negative experience accumulated by the history of Soviet-American relations, both the recent and more remote history, then it must be said that the most reasonable thing is the quest for ways leading to smoothing out relations, and building a bridge of cooperation -- but one built from both sides."

Proceeding from this fundamental aim, the USSR is indeed currently waging its persistent struggle to return Soviet-American relations to the channel of normal, correct, mutually advantageous cooperation.

It was precisely this desire that dictated the USSR's decision to begin new talks with the United States in Geneva in March of this year on the basis of the understanding reached with the United States regarding the subject and aim of these talks, an understanding which, to put it briefly, looked like this: Not to begin an arms race in space, to halt the arms race on Earth, and to set about the radical reduction of nuclear armaments with a view to their ultimate complete liquidation.

It was precisely this desire that also dictated the Soviet Union's purposeful efforts to correct [vypravleniya] our bilateral relations with the United States and to impart to them a more stable and constructive nature. It was for the sake of this that the important accord was reached on holding the Soviet-American summit meeting scheduled for November in Geneva.

Nevertheless, the relations between our countries continue to deteriorate, the arms race is intensifying, and the threat of war remains. This arouses in the peoples of the entire world, including the people of the United States, constant anxiety and -- even more so -- alarm. This also found expression in the nature of the questions that the TIME magazine editors asked M.S. Gorbachev.

Nor did the group of U.S. senators that requested the meeting with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee conceal their own anxiety. The head of the group, Senate Democratic Party leader R. Byrd, stated in an interview last Sunday for U.S. television: "We must not treat each other as if we belong to different planets. We must hold talks with each other." And again he said: "We want the forthcoming summit meeting and the talks under way in Geneva to bring results."

Republican Party Senator J. Warner expressed himself in that same spirit.

M.S. Gorbachev's clear and precise, frank and sincere replies to TIME magazine and his remarks during the conversation with the U.S. senators have been greeted throughout the world as convincing proof of the unconquerable resolve of the Soviet Union, which is engaged in the implementation of majestic plans for its own development, to ensure peace, to break out of the vicious circle of the arms race, to find the solution to complex international problems, and to normalize relations with the United States despite the unconstructive policy which its leadership continues to pursue.

"M.S. Gorbachev views the forthcoming summit as a means with whose help we really can make progress and achieve a sharp improvement in relations between the two countries, and I am replying on this," U.S. Senator S. Nunn declared on his return from Moscow. And this senator subsequently expressed the hope that this meeting will be devoted to a quest for ways to make the world a safer place.

"An enormous fund of constructiveness" is contained in the Soviet leader's replies to TIME magazine -- this was said in a statement issued by the Board of the Social Democratic Party (FRG). The Social Democrats welcome such an approach to the development of relations with the United States.

"M.S. Gorbachev's replies are convincing confirmation of the fact that a firm, businesslike, constructive approach to the issues perturbing the world is characteristic of the Soviet Union," the well-known British trade union figure (K. Kameron) emphasized.

Such responses are now emanating from literally every corner of the planet. The Soviet leadership's firm, calm, and constructive position in the face of unceasing attempts by senior officials [otvetstvennyye litsa] of the U.S. Administration to further intensify tension in anticipation of the forthcoming summit is meeting with understanding everywhere, including among prominent U.S. politicians, not to mention West Europe.

There is everywhere a broadening realization of the need to change the approach to relations with the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, to abandon the dangerous and hopeless course toward confrontation, and to engage in a quest for approaches to businesslike and mutually advantageous cooperation.

People see in this the command of the time. For even President R. Reagan has acknowledged that nuclear war is impermissible and that there will be no victors in it. But if this is so, then why the policy of a nuclear and space arms race so stubbornly pursued by him, and why the so stubborn refusal to concur with any Soviet initiative aimed at ending this race?

At Variance With Logic

As was remarked in the replies to TIME magazine, so far Washington has been giving a negative response to any Soviet initiative: "No! No! No! Propaganda! Propaganda! Propaganda!" And this is followed by a display of "muscle flexing": The USSR announced a moratorium on underground nuclear explosions -- and the United States immediately and demonstratively replied by carrying out a new underground nuclear test. At the United Nations, the USSR introduced a proposal on peaceful cooperation in space in conditions of the nonmilitarization of space -- and the United States immediately and in that same demonstrative spirit announced the upcoming operational test of an antisatellite weapon, and at the same time began new tests of its MX strategic missile.

And there and then R. McFarlane, the President's national security assistant, came out with an arrogant statement from which it is clear that, in the opinion of the American side, the slightest success of the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting will depend solely...on concessions by the USSR.

We do not yet know whether such an approach represents the determining factor in the American side's preparation for this meeting. Reports appear in the U.S. press from time to time claiming that there is no agreement within the U.S. Government on the question of just which position must be adopted in respect to the USSR's peace initiatives.

"It seems to me," W. Hyland, editor of the well-informed journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS, stated on television, for example, "that there exists in this administration an extraordinary division on the issue of how to act with regard to the Soviet Union. I suspect that certain administration representatives just don't want this meeting to take place at all. They believe that this is dangerous ground, that the President may fall into a trap (?!) and so on..."

But THE WASHINGTON POST, a paper no less familiar with the machinery of government in the United States, adheres to a somewhat different opinion about just who is acting with caution with regard to the constructive holding of the summit. In an article published 5 September, it characterized as follows the position of the American leadership:

"Reagan is letting it be understood by his fellow citizens that they must not expect too much from this meeting. The President is trying to convince them that it would be unpatriotic (?) to expect any sort of agreement in the sphere of arms control at this meeting which has been postponed for so long. The vague statements about general discussions which have been heard from Santa Barbara (the President's California estate -- Yu.Zh) testify to the fact that the President intends to lecture (!) Moscow and not negotiate with it."

Is it not clear, however, that such an approach to the matter, if it really does exist in Washington, leads only to deadlock?

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, then -- as was stated in the replies to TIME magazine -- it believes that whenever we are talking about the leaders of powers such as the United States and the USSR, their analysis of the situation and their practical policies must be imbued with a feeling of the enormous responsibility which rests on them in terms of their own peoples and all mankind.

But if the negative, deliberately pessimistic utterances concerning U.S.-Soviet relations now pouring forth from Washington are simply a bluff, an attempt to intimidate, then, indeed, it should have been realized long ago that no methods of pressure are effective on the Soviet Union -- our leaders and our people have strong nerves.

Without letting itself be drawn into confrontation, the leadership of the USSR has stated clearly and precisely:

"The summit-level meeting is intended for negotiations, and negotiations on the basis of equality moreover, and not for the signing of an act of capitulation on somebody's part. All the more so inasmuch as we have not lost a war or even a battle to America, and we owe it absolutely nothing. Just as, for that matter, the United States owes us nothing.

Key Issue

There is still some time remaining before the Soviet-American summit, with which peoples throughout the world are linking their hopes for better things. And the opportunity is there for preparing for it in a proper manner, so as not to disappoint public opinion. One should not forget, however, that time does not stand still. The arms race is not ceasing, the regional conflicts are not abating, the process of international cooperation is encountering more and more new obstacles. "Time is running out," it was stated in the replies to TIME magazine, "the train may leave if we do not act fast enough."

Last Wednesday a White House spokesman stated that the U.S. President "has had the opportunity to study M.S. Gorbachev's interview," that he "approaches seriously the question of relations with the Soviet Union," and that "there is no reason why we should not attain some degree of success -- if both sides approach the meeting in a constructive manner." However, the White House spokesman thereupon stated that the President has not changed his viewpoint on the issue of creating space armaments. Yet is is precisely this issue that has now become the stumbling block at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and, moreover, may become the chief obstacles to the smoothing out of Soviet-American relations as a whole!

It is indeed impossible to take seriously the spurious arguments that the United States has supposedly undertaken only "scientific research" in order to ascertain whether or not it is possible to create a "defensive" space weapon that could liquidate offensive nuclear arms. Such arguments disintegrate when confronted with the real actions of the United States in this sphere. It is no coincidence that on the instructions of the U.S. President preparations for the operational testing of an antisatellite weapon are being accelerated right now.

Touching on the prospects for the forthcoming Soviet-American summit, a U.S. State Department spokesman asserted this week that Washington is preparing for it "in the hope of achieving considerable progress in all spheres" and "seeks to place U.S.-Soviet relations on a more stable foundation." But Washington knows that a stable foundation can only be met by ensuring mutual security, and the key role in the solution of this task must belong to an accord on the nonmilitarization of space in conjunction with the reduction of nuclear weapons, as was agreed in January by the USSR minister of foreign affairs and the U.S. secretary of state.

The U.S. Administration is well aware that if there is no ban on the militarization of space and if an arms race in space is not prevented, then neither will there be an agreement on limiting and reducing nuclear arms and neither will there be anything at all. And it would be time to draw the appropriate conclusions from this, if Washington really wishes to achieve "considerable progress in all spheres."

For indeed "the train may leave" and the entire situation will become still more dangerous!

"The peoples of the world must be vigilant; war must be averted before it breaks out; it is essential to consolidate the unity of all peace forces and peoples in the struggle to avert nuclear war and to save peace and life on earth" -- this statement by the World Peace Council published 31 August is being perceived by all sane-minded people on earth in the current international situation as a call to action.

The growing awareness on the part of the broadest social forces of the acuteness of the time we are living through is generating a resurgence of the antiwar movements. The antiwar actions carried out last week by the working class in many countries within the framework of trade union actions for peace were an expressive manifestation of this upsurge.

Ahead lies a new series of mass actions; in October, peace supporters in all countries will hold the traditional week of struggle for disarmament in accordance with the appeal of the United Nations and the World Peace Council. This year it will surely be of an even more mass character than usual: The ever more complex situation in the world demands the tireless heightening of the peoples' vigilance, and people are realizing this more and more.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON U.S. BINARY WEAPONS

PM091501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 85 First Editon p 6

[Editorial article: "Dangerous Plans of Transatlantic 'Chemists'"]

[Text] Washington is taking dangerous new steps on the path of broadening the arms race, exacerbating international tension, and increasing the threat of war. Under pressure from the American Administration, the U.S. Congress has voted for resolutions that give the "green light" to the mass production of binary chemical ammunition, this new variety of the barbarous weapons of mass destruction. This step, in the opinion of Washington strategists, is to have great significance for the practical realization of NATO's aggressive military-strategic concept. For this provides for "interaction between conventional, nuclear, chemical, and electronic means of waging war" when conducting combat operations. And as regards chemical means, the chief gamble is made precisely on binary chemical weapons.

The decision of Congress provides for the allocation of $155 million in fiscal 1986, which begins 1 October, for the purpose of preparing for chemical warfare. But this is just the tip of the iceberg, as the saying goes. It is planned to throw millions of dollars onto the altar of preparations for chemical warfare. According to American sources, the program for the modernization of the U.S. military chemical arsenal will swallow up more than $10 billion over the course of 5 years. It provides for an increase in the quantity of chemical ammunition from the present 3 million to 5 million units.

Thus, it is a question of far-reaching plans to build up U.S. "military muscle," in which chemical weapons in conjunction with other new arms systems -- MX and Trident-2 ballistic missiles, missile-carrying submarines, strategic aircraft, and the space strike means which are being created -- according to the designs of Washington "hawks," are to secure U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union and make it possible for American imperialism to dictate its will to the world's peoples.

As is the custom on the banks of the Potomac, new militarist efforts are being made there to the accompaniment of a fraudulent ballyhoo about a "Soviet military threat" and equally false arguments about an imaginary U.S. "military lag." Both are lies of the highest order. The Soviet Union, which invariably pursues a policy of peace and cooperation among the peoples, threatens no one with anything. As regards the correlation of military forces as a whole, there currently exists an approximate military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

In the sphere of chemical warfare it is precisely the United States that now possesses the most sizable arsenal of these mass destruction weapons. According to data from foreign specialists and authoritative international organizations, the Pentagon now has 55,000 metric tons of highly toxic nerve gases. Some 150,000 metric tons (more than 3 million units) of chemical ammunition equipped with these toxins are ready for combat use. These stocks are sufficient to destroy all mankind several times over.

Ten percent of the shells, mines, and aerial bombs in the U.S. chemical arsenal are in Europe -- mostly at dumps in the FRG. Chemical weapons are also stockpiled at U.S. military bases in Britain and Italy and on aircraft carriers on station in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

This is how things really stand as regards the imaginary U.S. "lag," as well as, incidentally, the feigned complaints that the American chemical weapon stocks kept in the United States and in West Europe are "hopelessly obsolete" and cannot serve as a "deterrent." The decision to embark on the mass production of binary ammunition has certainly been dictated not by defense considerations but by the bellicose, adventurist plans of the American military. C. Weinberger once frankly declared that the United States would constantly threaten the Soviet Union with the use of chemical weapons and would consider the possibility of using them in any military conflict.

Preparations for the production of a new generation of chemical weapons are already in full swing in the United States. As THE NEW YORK TIMES reported, the conveyor belts of a Pentagon chemical complex designed for the production of binary ammunition are ready to start work in the city of Pine Bluff (Arkansas). On reaching full capacity, this plant will be able to produce more than 70,000 units of various types of ammunition a year. And the Pine Bluff plant is only the first aimed at producing new lethal binary toxins. It is known that there are 15 modern, mothballed plants in the United States with a productivity of hundreds of thousands of metric tons of chemical ammunition a year based on existing toxins, which could be commissioned at any moment.

What is the new kind of American chemical weapon like? It is called binary because it is based on the use of two components which, in themselves, are nontoxic or only slightly toxic but which react when mixed together to form a highly poisonous toxin.

This special feature of the new toxin is used by the advocates of the military-industrial complex to claim that it is "safe" and almost "humane." In fact, binary charges -- and it is planned to produce them at first in the form of Big Eye aerial bombs and artillery shells -- are a monstrous weapon of mass destruction, and the civilian population would be its primary victim in the event of its use. According to expert assessments, losses among the population would be 20-30 times greater than troop losses.

The question of where the Pentagon's new lethal "gifts" will be deployed is now being discussed on both sides of the Atlantic. Broad circles of the West European public are profoundly concerned at the possible catastrophic consequences of the decision adopted in Washington.

In an endeavor to lull the vigilance of members of the antiwar movement, Pentagon strategists say that binary charges can be kept at bases in the United States and transferred to Europe "only in the event of an international crisis," and that another possible variant is to deploy the new kinds of chemical weapons on U.S. Navy ships sailing off Europe's shores. However, the most zealous and open activists of the military-industrial complex among American generals and politicians frankly declare that the place for binary charges is where they are to be used -- on the territory of the West European NATO allies of the United States.

A characteristic episode occurred recently. As is known, Bonn's leading figures are more willing than other NATOites to subscribe to the "senior partner's" new military plans. And no sooner had A. Dregger, chairman of the Bundestag faction of the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union, declared that U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has assured him that binary weapons would not be stationed in the FRG until there was some "threatening situation," then the Pentagon chief denied that statement. An official report disseminated by the American Embassy in the FRG states that Weinberger gave no such assurances and that, on the contrary, he praised these new weapons to Dregger "because they are easier to store and transport."

The U.S. military-industrial complex does not even with to go along with the tactical propaganda games of its West European underlings, of those who are prepared to follow in the Pentagon's wake but who would like to disguise themselves slightly. Proceeding from its global military-political plans, Washington intends to speak with its "junior partners" in NATO in the language of orders. To abandon the deployment of new chemical weapons in West Europe, American Congressman John Spratt preaches, is "tantamount to indulging the Europeans' inclination to evade responsibility." "Precisely the Europeans," he says, "must produce and stockpile chemical weapons."

Of course, it is planned to deploy the binary neuroparalytic weapons above all on the territory of West European countries, where there are already thousands of tons of older American chemical ammunition. In this connection, we could also recall the statement by General B. Rogers, commander in chief of NATO allied armed forces Europe, that it is proposed to use binary weapons together with nuclear weapons at the very start of military operations precisely on the European Continent.

The decision of the American Administration and Congress to begin production of new kinds of toxins in conjunction with the other military programs being implemented by the United States, including the continuing deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries, as well as the plans to deploy large-scale ABM defenses with space-based elements, graphically demonstrates the adventurism and perfidy of Washington's designs. Having unleashed a nuclear missile and chemical war, the American "strategists" would like to "sit things out on the other side of the ocean" and expose their allies to a strike. It is not hard to imagine the apocalyptic consequences with which this threatens the densely populated West European countries. Having allocated to West Europe the role of a launch site for American Pershings and Tomahawks -- which naturally makes it a target for a nuclear counterstrike -- the transatlantic "chemists" would like to turn it also into a "binary gas chamber."

The true purport of Washignton's propaganda and diplomatic maneuvers around the problem of chemical weapons becomes obvious in light of the recent actions of the American Administration and Congress. The slanderous U.S. fabrications about the use of Soviet-made toxins in Southeast Asia were indeed, above all, to cover up their own feverish efforts to build up arsenals of chemical death. It is also clear why the United States is doggedly seeking to deadlock the current Geneva talks on drawing up a convention to ban and destroy chemical weapons. Such a convention, which is advocated by the overwhelming majority of states, "does not suit" Washington. Does this not demonstrate the true worth of the peace-loving rhetoric with which the leaders of the U.S. Administration beguile the ears of the public?

The U.S. decision to begin accelerated work on the latest types of chemical arms throws down a challenge to the reason and conscience of the people. Washington has announced its decision at a time when millions of people throughout the world are coming out increasingly actively for peace and cooperation and when they expect of political leaders restraint, state wisdom, and the resolution of complex international problems by means of talks. The chief responsibility for the consequences of this dangerous step lies with the U.S. Administration. But those figures in the West European NATO countries who, to please Washington, are prepared to appear in the role of traveling salesmen for chemical death will not succeed in evading it either.

The planned U.S. start for the production and deployment of binary chemical weapons arouses legitimate alarm and indignation everywhere, and in Europe above all. Politicians and entire parties and public organizations come out resolutely against the Pentagon's sinister, misanthropic, military programs and in favor of ending the production of chemical weapons and destroying stocks of them. The people quite rightly see the dangerous plans of the Washington "chemists" as a deadly threat to their future and to life itself on earth.

The Soviet Union's position with regard to chemical weapons is clear: There must be no place for these weapons on earth. Their production and deployment must end, and the existing stocks destroyed. The USSR reaffirms its readiness to actively cooperate with all peace-loving states to achieve these ends.

The bellicose adventurers from the banks of the Potomac do not give the world's people a single day's respite. They are doing everything to undermine peaceful, constructive relations among the peoples, to exacerbate tension, and to increase the threat of war. Following the American first-strike missiles being deployed on the territory of a number of NATO countries, they are ready to inundate West Europe with binary death. This cannot be permitted! The crime which is being prepared against peace and mankind must be prevented!

U.S. SENATORS VIEW MEETING WITH GORBACHEV

PM100855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup: "Consistent Course"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy initiatives are gaining growing support and understanding from the world's public. This is reflected in the statements by leading statesmen and public figures from many countries in connection with M.S. Gorbachev's replies to TIME magazine.

The American senators who were received by M.S. Gorbachev in Moscow held a press conference in Washington. As Robert Byrd, leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate, stated, the meetings held in the USSR have promoted the organization of dialogue between the two countries. We were very glad, the senator pointed out, to have the opportunity to meet with M.S. Gorbachev. He is a tough and supremely erudite figure who believes that dialogue must be expanded and that it is necessary to do everything possible to improve the atmosphere in which his meeting with President Reagan will be held and the Geneva talks will continue. I believe, R. Byrd concluded, that the Soviet leader has shown flexibility and a desire to make progress.

Senator Strom Thurmond noted: "The Soviet leader, who is concerned about the militarization of space, wants the Soviet-American summit to be crowned with success." Describing the talk with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Senator Paul Sarbanes pointed out that M.S. Gorbachev attaches immense importance to the Soviet-U.S. summit and insists vigorously on the observance of the reciprocity principle. The Soviet side, the senator stressed, demands unconditionally that it be dealt with as an equal, and resolutely advocates putting relations between the USSR and the United States on the constructive path of taking account of the mutual interests of partners. "I returned," Senator Claiborne Pell stated, "convinced that M.S. Gorbachev really wants to make progress toward an agreement."

U.S., SOVIET 'PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVES' MEET

LD060833 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] San Francisco, September 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Algunov reports:

The fourth meeting of representatives of the Soviet and U.S. public devoted to outstanding problems of today's international affairs has opened here. The Soviet delegation is led by Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The agenda of the four-day plenary meetings of the conference includes major issues of Soviet-U.S. relations, problems of regional politics and activities of international organizations. A central discussion at the meeting will be devoted to security for all and general disarmament as an alternative to the arms race, star wars and inadequate arms control.

Participants will also discuss papers on the U.N. role in the solution of the political problems, on international security and settlement of conflict situations in the world's "flashpoints," on prospects for cooperation in the Pacific, on the ideological competition of the two socio-political systems and on the characteristics of the world situation on the threshold of the 21st century.

Addressing a press conference after the opening ceremony, Academician Arbatov stressed that representatives of Soviet and U.S. public attached importance to forthcoming discussions in view of the further aggravation of the international situation and the escalation of the arms race. "This meeting should provide opportunities for honest exchanges of opinion and contribute to the overcoming of mutual mistrust and to the initiation of dialogue between the two powers," he said.

The U.S. co-chairman of the meeting, Marcus Raskin, a senior official of the Institute for Policy Studies, noted the pressing need for a search for peaceful solutions to crises and impasses in international relations. One of the tasks of the meeting, according to him, is to formulate a basis for further joint research and exchange programmes of the USSR and the USA.

The delegations to the meeting, co-sponsored by the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies, include notable public figures and scholars of the two countries and leading political observers.

Bilateral Relations Discussed

LD071404 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0954 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] San Francisco, 7 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Algunov reports:

Ideological contradictions should not hinder the normalization of Soviet-American relations. This is the opinion expressed in conversations with journalists by the participants in the meeting taking place here between representatives of the public of the USSR and the United States devoted to topical problems of international life.

Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of the United States and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences and head of the Soviet delegation, pointed out that ideological struggle must not be allowed to grow into psychological warfare. "A policy of declaring 'crusades'" against communism, he noted in an interview with a TASS correspondent, inevitably leads to a worsening of Soviet-U.S. relations and returns the world to the gloomy times of the "cold war." An alternative to this should be the creation by joint efforts of a social and psychological atmosphere between the USSR and the United States that would facilitate an improvement in bilateral relations.

The U.S. participants in the meeting came out in favor of stepping up the search for common "points of contact" between the two countries and for them to be used as foundations for expanding contacts and achieving mutual understanding. They noted that the drafting of compromise solutions can act in favor of constructive cooperation between the USSR and the United States. Stress was also laid on the usefulness of studying the positive experience of the history of Soviet-U.S. relations. The mutual help and cooperation within the framework of the anti-Hitler coalition, it was pointed out in this connection, convincingly showed the possibility of a change for the better in the current situation. Particular attention is being paid to the baneful consequences for bilateral relations caused the U.S. leadership stirring up anticommunist moods and by the growth of religious-conservative tendencies in U.S. political circles.

The work of the meeting is attracting considerable interest on the part of U.S. political and public circles and is being extensively covered by the mass information media. The leaders of the Soviet and U.S. delegations were received by Dianne Feinstein, mayor of San Francisco.

During the conversation which took place it was stressed that the achievement of progress in relations between the USSR and the United States would facilitate a radical improvement in the international situation as a whole.

SDI 'Deepening Credibility Gap'

LD081410 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] San Francisco, September 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Algunov reports:

A meeting of representatives of Soviet and American public devoted to topical international issues is continuing in session here. The discussions of the third day of the meeting are centered on problems pertaining to preventing militarisation of outer space and strengthening universal security.

The American participants in the meeting have expressed support on the whole for the idea that it is necessary to search for an alternative to the Reagan administration's policy of spreading the weapons race to outer space. They expressed concern over the further growth of tensions and military threat in the world. Much attention has been devoted to outlining criteria making it possible to distinguish between basic research and development of technology within the framework of specific military space programmes.

The members of the U.S. delegation pointed out that the definition spelled out in that connection by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his replies to the American TIME magazine opens favourable prospects for the holding of talks on that issue and resolving the complex problem. The participants in the meeting also drew attention to the fact that the volume of appropriations on the "star wars" programme is at present greater than the federal budget of the U.S. National Science Foundation, the head organisation financing research programmes in the country. The "star wars" programmes and space weapons testing are deepening the credibility gap in American-Soviet relations, the TASS correspondent was told by Professor Marcus Ruskin, of the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies, co-chairman of the meeting from the American side. There will be a way out of the present-day situation only if the creation of space weapons is repudiated and joint programmes for exploration of space for peaceful purposes is adopted. The so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" cannot ensure international security, the scientists stressed. This takes not military technology, but political will, the wish to work for an improvement of bilateral realtions and international climate.

Joint Statement Issued

LD090946 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0841 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] San Francisco, 9 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Algunov reports:

The fourth meeting between representtaives of the public of the USSR and the U.S., devoted to topical problems of Soviet-American relations and the international situation, has completed its work here.

The meeting participants adopted a statement. "It is a requirement of the times," it says in the document, "to turn back the arms race and create the basis for the process of disarmament." Named as a task of leading importance at the forum was the prevention of the militarization of outer space.

The representatives of the public of the two countries," the statement points out, "come out in support of conducting joint space research for peaceful purposes; they consider that the use of the near-Earth space for military purposes will lead to catastrophic consequences." Both delegations supported the idea of a full and comprehensive prohibition of nuclear weapons testing and research in the sphere of chemical and bacteriological weapons and expressed support for expanding cultural links and scientific exchanges between the USSR and U.S.

"The participants in the meeting,: said Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of the United States and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences and head of the Soviet delegation, in an interview with a TASS correspondent," rate its results as positive and useful. A special stamp was laid on our work by the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting and the new peace initiatives of the USSR raised by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his replies to the American magazine TIME. This gave a constructive and businesslike character to the entire procedure of the plenary sessions. Common concern was expressed at the intensification of tension on the international scene and the desire by joint efforts to achieve an improvement in Soviet-American relations."

We give a positive rating to the results of the discussion, a TASS correspondent was told in conversation by co-chairman on the American side, Marcus Ruskin, professor of the Washington Institute for Policy Studies. There was a fruitful and sincere exchange of views. "By their joint efforts Soviet and American scholars," stressed M. Ruskin, "are called upon to make a discernible contribution to working out new concepts and ideas on the level of bilateral cooperation, on the basis of which the USSR and U.S. could enter the 21st century in an atmosphere of peace and mutual understanding."

TASS REPORTS MILITARY MISSION OF NEW SHUTTLE

LD061019 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 6 TASS -- America's new reusable spacecraft Atlantis will carry a secret military payload during its maiden flight scheduled for October 3 this year.

According to the U.S. Air Force and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the crew will include an Air Force major to handle the military payload.

This will be the second mission by a space shuttle under a programme of the U.S. Department of Defence. All in all, the Pentagon "booked" nearly a third of all shuttle flights.

PENTAGON TO INCREASE SIZE OF NAVAL FORCES

LD062344 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 6 TASS -- The Pentagon plans an increase in the U.S. naval forces from 534 to more than 600 combat units. The number of carrier squadrons will go up from 12 to 15, Congressional Budget Office Assistant Director Hanushek told Congress hearings. He also said that at present the average annual growth of the U.S. Navy's expenditure is 7.5 percent. According to the Budget Office, it will double from 1980 through 1994.

DEMICHEV LEAVES MOSCOW FOR TOKYO VISIT

LD100729 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 10 TASS -- Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of culture of the USSR, today left Moscow for Tokyo for an official visit.

At the airport he was seen off by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, other officials.

The ambassador of Japan to the USSR Yasue Katori was among the seeing off party.

KAPITSA MEETS WITH ABE DURING JAPANESE VISIT

LD051135 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1105 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Sep (TASS) -- A meeting took place here today between Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR who is in Toyko for routine consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, and Shintaro Abe, minister of foreign affairs of Japan. Petr Abrasimov, the USSR's ambassador to Japan, also took part in the meeting.

In the course of the conversation questions of Soviet-Japanese relations were touched upon, as well as several international problems, including ensuring security on the continent of Asia.

The conversation was of a businesslike and open nature.

Japanese Reportage

For Tokyo KYODO accounts of the results of talks between Mikhail Kapitsa, Soviet deputy foreign minister for Far East affairs, and Shintaro Abe, Japanese foreign minister, to include a possible Japan visit by Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet foreign minister, see the Japan section of the 5,9 September issues of the Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

U.S. RECONNAISSANCE PLANE VIOLATES DPRK AIRSPACE

LD071550 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang, September 7 TASS -- According to the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, the American high-flying reconnaissance aircraft SR-71, violated today the air space of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, east of Kosong.

Since early August this year, ten cases of reconnaissance flights over Korean territory by American aircraft have been registered. This leads to an exacerbation of tensions in the constructive dialogue between north and south of the country, the agency stresses.

ZAYKOV ARRIVES IN GDR, MEETS WITH SINDERMANN

LD092134 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast -- announcer-read report attributed to TASS by screen caption]

[Excerpts] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Comrade Zaykov, today left Moscow for the GDR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the GDR People's Chamber.

The delegation arrived today in Berlin and was met at the airport by Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and president of the GDR People's Chamber, and other officials.

A meeting between the Soviet delegation and Comrade Sindermann also took place today. Comrade Zaykov presented to Comrade Sindermann the Order of the Friendship of Peoples. This award was conferred upon him for his great services in the cause of strengthening fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union. In the latter half of the day, the delegation laid a wreath at the monument of the Soviet serviceman-liberator in Berlin's Treptow Park. A wreath was also laid at the memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism on Unter den Linden.

Dinner Speeches Exchanged

LD100651 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1830 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (TASS) -- Our meeting today is taking place in a time that is rich in events in relations between the USSR and GDR. In 1985, our fraternal alliance has become even stronger and more solid. The meeting in Moscow between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev, the leaders of our fraternal parties, in May of this year was of great importance. This was stated by Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and president of the GDR People's Chamber. He spoke today at a dinner in honor of a delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet that has come on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the GDR People's Chamber.

The multifaceted process of cooperation that is taking place with the energetic participation of many thousands of people in our countries is being implemented in complete accordance with the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid concluded 10 years ago and the accords reached between the two parties and states.

The two fraternal parties have now begun preparations for the next congresses -- the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress. During the resolution of future tasks, the GDR and USSR will cooperate with one another even more closely, and will broaden even more the exchange of experience and cooperation.

It is now becoming more and more evident that the course of confrontation and the arms race being conducted by the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO is meeting with growing opposition from the peoples. Peoples are demanding more and more resolutely that the madness of the arms race be ended. They rightly expect that, at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, the U.S. representatives will display, finally, a readiness to conduct talks on how to prevent an arms race in space and to terminate it on earth. A world nuclear conflagration must be prevented.

We are firmly convinced that a turn toward improvement of the international situation is possible, said the president of the GDR People's Chamber. A consistent and unflagging struggle is, however, required for this. We believe that parliamentarians must also have their weighty say in this.

In his reply speech, Lev Zaykov, head of the Soviet delegation, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that the visit by the Supreme Soviet delegation is taking place when the USSR and the GDR have begun active preparations for the congresses of the Marxist-Leninist parties. The significance of the 27th CPSU Congress is determined by the nature of the current historical stage, by the prime importance of the issues put up for discussion at it, and by the newness and scale of its tasks.

The CPSU is purposefully working on speeding up the country's socioeconomic development; and ensuring the forward, dynamic development of its economy, science, technology, and culture; on raising the people's well-being; and on strengthening defense capability.

The working people of the USSR endorse and support the policy of the CPSU, and are working constructively and with great enthusiasm on the implementation of the tasks set by the party. Soviet people are following with great attention and interest the broad movement that has developed in the GDR for a worthy greeting to the 11th SED Congress.

The development of the socialist countries is now taking place in conditions of a very complex international climate, which has come about through the fault of the ruling circles in the United States and their NATO allies, and in conditions of an increased danger of war. It is important today as never before to strengthen our unity, to improve in all ways, and to enrich our mutual cooperation. The power and the invincibility of the socialist community rests first and foremost in the close cooperation between the fraternal countries in the polical, economic, ideological, defense, and other spheres, and in the harmonious combination of the national and international interests of their peoples.

The united, cohesive front of the countries of the socialist community is capable of successfully opposing the aggressvie forces of imperialism and of defending peace.

The Soviet Union threatens no one. It is fully resolved to do everything to direct the development of the international climate toward a course of detente and relations between states of differing social systems and onto a path of peaceful, constructive cooperation. This was recently stated once again with all determination by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his replies to the American magazine TIME.

Relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation have come about and are developing between the USSR and the GDR. They are reliably supported by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and by the militant alliance between the CPSU and the SED. Close contacts and links have come about between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the GDR People's Chamber and between their commissions and other organs. A mutual resolution to continue to deepen and perfect the links along a party, state, and social line was expressed at the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Enrich Honecker in May this year.

This year is the 10th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between our countries. We can state with satisfaction that this decade was fruitful in relations along this path, Lev Zaykov said.

In the afternoon the delegation laid a wreath at the monument to the Soviet warrior-liberator in the Berlin Treptow Park.

A wreath was also laid at the memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism on Unter den Linden.

FRG'S RAU ARRIVES FOR VISIT, TALKS

Arrival, Airport Greeting

LD081834 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, Rau, prime minister of the North Rhine-Westphalia of the FRG arrived in Moscow today. Comrade Vorotnikov and other officials greeted him at the airport. [video shows Vorotnikov, to right of screen, shaking hands with visitor.]

Meeting With Vorotnikov

LD091826 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 9 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read video report]

[Text] A conversation took place today between Comrade Vorotnikov and Johannes Rau, minister-president of the North Rhine-Westphalia in the FRG, who is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. Comrade Vorotnikov noted the important significance the Soviet Government attached and continues to attach to the positive development of relations between the two countries. In this connection there was mention of the central position and role of the Moscow Treaty, which defines the principled framework of Soviet-West German relations, and which was the beginning of their constructive phase. The Soviet side expressed concern at the increasingly complex international situation. The guests' attention was drawn to the Soviet Union's important peace initiatives. The sides spoke in favor of developing relations between the USSR and the FRG in various fields.

Kastl, FRG ambassador to the USSR, took part in the meeting. [video shows Rau and Vorotnikov seated opposite one another; photographers positioned at end of table; close-up of Vorotnikov; close-up of Rau, smoking pipe]

Demichev, Antonov Talks

LD100555 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1735 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The same day [9 September] Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received Johannes Rau. Matters, relating to the development of cultural ties between the USSR and FRG were touched upon in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

A conversation took place betwen Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Johannes Rau. Questions of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries, including North Rhine-Westphalia, were discussed.

On behalf of the government of the Russian Federation, a dinner was given in honor of the guest.

Johannes Rau visited the Lev Tolstoy estate museum in Khamovniki (a historic area of Moscow).

A reception was held on behalf of the RSFSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Department for Soviet and West German journalists reporting on the visit. Johannes Rau was present at the reception.

Conversation With Gorbachev

LD101106 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev received in the Kremlin today Johannes Rau, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), prime minister of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia (the Federal Republic of Germany), on an official visit to the Soviet Union.

During the conversation, marked by an atmosphere of mutual understanding and constructive spirit, the two sides noted that the present-day international situation gives rise to serious anxiety of the peoples since the arms race and the mounting West-East confrontation are enhancing the risk of new war, whose dimensions and character would have destructive, fatal consequences for all of mankind. It was stated that leading representatives of the CPSU and the SPD share the understanding of the need to act vigorously and persistently in favour of peace, detente and constructive cooperation in order to prevent the sliding towards catastrophe.

Speaking of the internal development of the USSR and the large-scale tasks tackled by the USSR in the economic and socio-political fields, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that our plans are plans of peacetime construction and that we need peace to carry them out. The top-priority task of our country in the world arena is prevention of war, termination of the arms race and arms reduction. That is the reason why the Soviet Union comes out persistently for an end to the stockpiling of nuclear arsenals, for curbing military rivalry, for strengthening confidence and peaceful cooperation. Our proposals for scaling down the arms race, involving arms of all types, are on the conference table, he said. And if the states concerned, the USA in the first place, are willing to come to terms on all these issues affecting the destinies of whole peoples, this can be done effectively and without delay.

The Soviet Union's words are not at variance with deeds, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed. This is evidenced by our country's decision to stop unilaterally all nuclear explosions starting from August 6 this year -- the 40th anniversary of the day an atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima -- and not to resume them after January 1, 1986 if the United States acts likewise. The USSR is strongly opposed to the spread of the arms race into outer space and to "star wars" preparations. We offered the world community another option -- broad cooperation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space.

Johannes Rau pointed out that the SPD favours East-West partnership on questions of ensuring security and rejects the course towards confrontation, towards gaining military superiority by one of the sides. The SPD leadership welcomed the Soviet Union's moratorium on nuclear blasts, it actively backs all proposals and steps leading towards the prevention of the militarization of outer space.

Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out that Europe, with all the complexities of its destiny, possesses vast historical experience of fruitful cooperation between states, which should not only be cherished, but also multiplied.

It was stressed that the USSR advanced in recent years a package of proposals directed at improving drastically the situation in Europe and enhancing the level of mutual security. The Soviet Union stands for ridding the continent of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical. The Palme Commission's proposal for establishing a "nuclear-free corridor" on the line of contact between NATO and Warsaw Treaty Organization accords with our policy, we favour its implementation. In case of the establishment of a zone in Central Europe that would be free from chemical weapons, the USSR, guided by its basic foreign policy principles, would be ready to guarantee and respect the status of the zone. The guarantee would enter into force if the United States acted likewise on its part.

The main thing is, M.S. Gorbachev said, that Europe should be regarded not as an arena of mutually beneficial peaceful cooperation of states and peoples. This presupposes abandonment of any revanchist claims and strict observance of the principle of inviolability of frontiers.

For his part, Johannes Rau stressed the desire of the SPD for a stable and lasting peace on the European continent and the formation of such a policy under which the threat of war for neighbouring peoples would never come from the territory of the FRG and peaceful cooperation between them would be encourage.

M.S. Gorbachev and J. Rau pointed out that, as was shown by the seventies, the USSR and the FRG, though belonging to different socio-economic systems and military-political alliances, can well cooperate as partners in solving cardinal problems of peace and security.

The conviction was expressed that relations between the two states can develop onwards on the basis of observance of the letter and spirit of the Moscow Treaty, in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and of peace in Europe.

M.S. Gorbachev stressed that Soviet people have no hostile sentiments towards the population of the FRG. There is not a grain of truth in assertions, circulated in the West, about a menace allegedly coming from the Soviet Union. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee conveyed to all the population of the FRG and the working people of North Rhine-Westphalia wishes to peace and well-being and expressed the hope that mutual understanding between the peoples of our countries would steadily grow stronger.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the fruitfulness of contacts between the CPSU and the SPD and expressed themselves in favour of further deepening and developing these contacts.

DPA Report on Talks

LD091221 Hamburg DPA in German 1130 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep DPA -- The Premier of North Rhine-Westphalia and Deputy Chairman of the SPD Johannes Rau, at the start of his political talks in Moscow, decisively rejected accusations of revanchism. During a meeting with his host, Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Rau stated in reply to corresponding suggestions, that revanchism is a nightmare for the majority of Federal citizens.

According to his government spokesman Helmut Mueller-Reinig, Rau conceded that there are indeed individuals in whose heads dreams of old borders remained. Revanchism is, however, no tangible political reality in the Federal Republic.

During the 90-minute meeting, both sides raised the seriousness of the Soviet-American summit planned for the middle of November. Vorotnikov stressed here that before the meeting between Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan a good atmosphere must be created.

The official news agency TASS evaluated the atmosphere of the meeting between Rau and Vorotnikov as "friendly" and "businesslike." Mueller-Reining on the other hand, rejected the description of "friendly" as inaccurate, and described the talk as "very businesslike, calm and competent."

The five-member economic delegation from North Rhine-Westphalia accompanying Rau during his 2-day visit to Moscow held separate negotiations today on the development of economic relations. A land exhibition is planned in the Soviet captial for next year.

USSR-FRG COLLOQUIUM DEBATES TIES, MOSCOW TREATY

LD092011 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1450 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Tbilisi, 9 Sep (TASS) -- Security issues play a key role in Soviet-West German relations. This is shown once again quite clearly by the political discussion at a USSR-FRG public colloquium which opened today in Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia. The meeting is devoted to the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and the 15th anniversary of the Moscow Treaty.

There was no disagreement in the evaluation of the Moscow Treaty as being one of the major achievements of detente in the reports made by Nikolay Portugalov, member of the board of the USSR-FRG Society and that of Joerg Kastl, FRG ambassador to the USSR (the report being read by a spokesman for the ambassador), or in the open exchange of opinions which followed.

Representatives of the Soviet public drew attention to the fact that certain tendencies in the FRG's present policies run counter to the objectives of the Moscow Treaty. Primarily this means the turning of the FRG into a bridgehead for a first strike against the Soviet Union. It was also noted that certain Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU) politicians openly refute the binding legal effect of the Moscow Treaty for the FRG concerning issues of inviolability of borders and the territorial integrity of all European states.

The Soviet participants in the meeting voiced the opinion that the FRG, using its prestige in the Western system of alliances, and acting just as it did at the beginning of the seventies, could promote the prevention of the militarization of space, and also progress at the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States.

The discussion in Tbilisi shows that it is also understood in the FRG that turning the FRG into a bridgehead for attack on the USSR undermines the foundations of the Moscow Treaty, and deals a blow to relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany. Many West German participants in the meeting spoke in this spirit. "The majority in our country is against the siting of new U.S. missiles on the FRG's territory," (Gerhard Weber), chief of the Hamburg FRG-USSR Society said. "We see in this the danger of becoming the epicenter of a nuclear war. At the same time we do not want a threat to your country to emanate from the FRG's territory in any shape or form."

Tomorrow, the participants in the colloquium will discuss the state of and prospects for the development of economic relations between the two countries.

But we believe most of the French people and their leaders favor the traditions of friendship with the USSR and consider it to be a constant and fundamental asset. The USSR believes that the record of bilateral relations, accumulated over dozens of years, should be preserved and increased through joint efforts.

FRANCO-SOVIET POLITICAL RELATIONS SCRUTINIZED

LD092239 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1730 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpts] In Moscow and Paris preparations are taking place for a big event, the summit meeting planned for October. It is a significant fact that a number of the elements of Soviet-French political relations have (been cited) in international practice. Thus, the principle of peaceful coexistence, embodied in USSR-French relations, has been broadly applied to the improvement of East-West relations as a whole. The Final Act of Helsinki, for example, echoes many ideas which had already been expressed in Soviet-French documents and confirmed in practice. So by developing and refining relations the USSR and France were promoting a new international process, that of the policy of detente.

However, this does not mean that there are no snags in Soviet-French relations. On a number of important problems the positions of Moscow and Paris are very different. Of course, the USSR does not hold the balance between France and the Western countries, [as heard] which have U.S. nuclear missiles in their countries. But by giving active support, and going so far as to advise others to install first-strike U.S. weapons aimed at the socialist countries, France has been largely responsible for the resurgence of tension in Europe. This is a fact which cannot be ignored.

Examining the positions of Moscow and Paris on world problems as a whole, one can note in all objectivity that the points on which they hold similar ideas carry much more weight than the points of disagreement.

The Soviets and the French could act hand in hand in a field as important as preventing the militarization of space, as the two countries advocate a peaceful cosmos. There is a certain similarity of approach towards several conflict situations in the world: the Middle East, Central America, southern Africa. On both sides the importance of eliminating these areas of tension by peaceful means is understood.

So the panorama of USSR-French relations as we see them is not a sad one, even though some forces on the banks of the Seine are trying to darken them. As an example, let us cite the anti-Soviet campaigns launched regularly in the press and on television. Some politicians also speak in the same spirit, dangling the bogeyman of a Soviet threat in front of their compatriots. This is particularly what could sour relations and compromise the traditional Soviet-French friendship.

UK WEEKLY CITES PLANS FOR U.S. MILITARY CONTROL

LD052156 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] London, September 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Nikishov reports:

Vaults of British Ministries and several regional departments contain secret plans with provisions for periods of complications in the international situation during which the government, police and army will be given "special powers," while several regions of the country will be put under American military command.

The NEW STATESMAN weekly points out that the Conservative government drew up three "emergency powers" bills between 1981 and 1983. The bills envisage the establishment of special zones around numerous military bases and most important industrial regions in an aggravated situation. These zones will in fact cover the territory of the whole country with tough repressive measures being in force there.

As is envisaged in one of the three bills, in a "crisis situation," with British troops leaving for the European Continent to conduct combat actions, American troops will start landing en mass on the eastern coast of the British Isles. Then, according to the secret agreement entitled "The Joint Logistic Support Plan" which was signed by the Tory government with the U.S. Administration in 1983, Britain's military and non-military resources will be put under the American military command. The emergency legislation was required exactly for ensuring the unhindered activities of logistical units of the U.S. troops, the NEW STATESMAN points out.

Many of the provisions of the above-mentioned legislation will be actually tested on Britain's territory in the course of the military "Brave Defenders" exercises planned to be held on September 6. These will be the biggest ever military games in the country, involving 65,000 men. In accordance with the war office's plans, tested will be operations in defending the so-called "key points," among them a number of American military structures located on Britain's territory.

The disclosures of the weekly NEW STATESMAN have produced the effect of a bomb explosion here. Representatives of the parliamentary opposition strongly criticised the government's actions. Denzil Davis, the Labour Party "shadow" defence minister, described as shocking reports on the Tory cabinet's secret plans for the eventuality of aggravation of the [words indistinct] party, said that such plans actually put Britain into subordination to the Americans.

DRUZHININ ON U.S. 'SECRET' PANAMA CONFERENCE

LD092037 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The conference of high-ranking representatives of the Pentagon, CIA, and the U.S. State Department and also of American envoys to the Central American countries which was held in Panama has come to an end. For "Latest News," Aleksandr Druzhinin comments:

Like all such conferences, the Panama meeting was top secret. However, it is not particularly hard to guess what the representatives of the American military, secret service, and diplomatic service were talking about behind the firmly closed doors. The topic was the United States' Central America plans. This was confirmed by the State Department report drawn up for Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state, the contents of which were leaked to the American press. What goal has Washington set in this region for the near future? As is evident from the report, the United States plans to expand its military interference in the affairs of the Central American countries. For this, however, money is required, and lots of it. Money is required to purchase the weapons supplied to the counterrevolutionaries and to support the repressive antipopular regimes in Central America which are kept in power thanks to Washington's aid alone. Money is required to train the mercenary bands in camps located in El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, which infiltrate into Nicaragua to carry out subversive operations against the Sandinists. The United States' Central Intelligence Agency needs money, too, of course. It is the CIA which weaves the network of plots and sabotage operations aimed at overthrowing governments not to Washington's liking and removing recalcitrant politicians. The United States is now spending over $1 billion a year on military and other support for its puppets in Central America. But this is not enough for the Washington administration. It would like to get hold of at least another 500 million. How are these extra allocations to pass through Congress? In the past, Congress has not been very (?forthcoming), fearing that escalation of American military interference in Central America would lead to the United States' being drawn into another military adventure like the shameful Vietnam War. This is one of the main questions discussed at the Panama conference.

There is another problem, however, which gives U.S. politicians no peace. As is known, a number of Latin American states which are members of the so-called Contadora Group are looking for a way to normalize the situation in Central America. How is this to be accomplished? Abrams' report contains an unambiguous reply to this question, too, It states straight out that the failure of the Contadora Group's efforts would be no catastrophe for the United States. A catastrophe? On the contrary, Washington is striving for just such a failure. Washington's goal is to wreck all steps aimed at re-establishing peace in Central America.

The tasks of the Panama conference can be described as defining further aggressive preparations in the Central American region. Once again, this gives a clear idea of the real threat to the security and independence of the peoples of this region which Washington's "big stick" policy represents.

GORBACHEV SENDS MESSAGE TO ARGENTINA'S ALFONSIN

PY061630 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1350 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (TELAM) -- Soviet Ambassador Oleg Kvasov this morning delivered to Argentine President Raul Alfonsin a letter from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on the USSR's position on achieving a ban on nuclear tests throughout the world.

Kvasov, who met with the president this morning, said after the meeting that in his letter, Gorbachev outlines his nation's position in connection with the moratorium the Soviet Government declared as of 6 August this year on all kinds of nuclear tests.

The Soviet ambassador reported that Alfonsin promised to answer the letter in writing, which he received as a member of the Group of Six.

URUGUAYAN PRESIDENT MEETS PRAVDA'S VOROZHEYKIN

PM061403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in Montevideo"]

[Text] Montevideo, 5 Sep -- Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti received I. Ye. Vorozheykin, first deputy chief editor of PRAVDA, who is in Montevideo, and answered his questions about the main spheres of activity of the country's government and the present state of and prospects for the development of Soviet-Uruguayan relations.

On the same day I. Ye. Vorozheykin met with Communist Party of Uruguay Secretary General Rodney Arismendi. The conversation touched on questions of ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Uruguay and the editorial offices of the fraternal parties' press organs.

PRESIDIUM CONGRATULATES PERUVIAN PRESIDENT

PM040829 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent Peruvian President Alan Garcia Perez a telegram on the occasion of Independence Day, the country's national holiday, in which it conveyed to him and the friendly Peruvian people congratulations and wishes for happiness.

In a reply telegram the Peruvian president expressed gratitude for the cordial congratulations and good wishes on behalf of the Peruvian people, the government, and himself.

The telegrams express hope for the further development and strengthening of relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

BRAZILIAN ENVOY ON EXPANDING TRADE WITH USSR

LD072305 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by Ronaldo Mota Sardenberg, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federative Republic of Brazil in the Soviet Union; on Brazilian Independence Day -- in Portuguese, with superimposed translation]

[Text] Good evening. Brazil was proclaimed an independent state 163 years ago. Since then, the country has been following a path of strengthening national unity, resolving socioeconomic tasks and promoting cultural development. These tasks are not easy ones, and today we can note with pleasure the high level of industrial and economic development in the country, although we do have serious financial difficulties. Brazil occupies 8.5 million sq km and has a population of more than 125 million. At the moment, it is one of the most industrially developed countries in the world. The present government headed by President Jose Sarney has adopted a policy of internal political reforms. Democratic freedoms, the system of direct general elections, freedom to form political parties and constitutional guarantees of human rights have been restored in the country.

This year we are celebrating our national holiday with new hopes, with an awareness of the importance of the problems which we still have to resolve. Our path to democracy has been decided. Our commitment to economic development, social justice and national independence has also been reaffirmed. Brazil's foreign policy is based on the principle that all states, irrespective of their socioeconomic system, must help to strengthen universal peace and progress. Our country has repeatedly expressed concern over the intensifying arms race, which is a threat to all mankind.

We consider relations between Brazil and the Soviet Union to be favorable and promising. As Olavo Setubal, Brazilian foreign minister, has stressed, our country highly appreciates the Soviet Union's role on the international arena. Unquestionably, our interstate relations can be described as friendly and based on the principles of noninterference, mutual understanding and mutual benefit. We are ready to expand political and economic ties with your country. Brazil and the USSR can expand and diversify their trade with each other. Although our trade turnover is already considerable today, it could nevertheless be increased, when you bear in mind the immense, potential economic opportunities which our countries possess. We think that the two countries' trade in manufactured goods could be increased and that the possibility of projects for third countries could be studied. A Brazilian exhibition will open in Moscow in October this year. Our achievements, including those in the field of telecommunications, ferrous metallurgy, instrument manufacture, computer technology and other fields, will be on display at the exhibition.

The development of our relations, including the political dialogue which is in both countries' interests, will unquestionably make a substantial contribution to the cause of preserving and strengthening peace throughout the world.

Thank you for your attention.

GORBACHEV ACTIVITIES, MEETINGS IN TSELINOGRAD

PM091357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Meetings on Tselinograd Soil"]

[Text] Tselinograd, 7 Sep -- This morning M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited Shortandinskiy Rayon, Tselinograd Oblast, where he inspected examples of new agricultural equipment in operation in the field, met and spoke with machine operators, and familiarized himself with the activity of the All-Union Grain Farming Scientific Research Institute.

In examing the machines, particular attention was devoted to units employing intensive techniques. The power-operated 17-meter "Step" reaper was shown in action. Labor productivity has increased several times thanks to this machine. A 13-meter reaper which harvests grain at a rate of 10 hectares per hour, which is 4-5 times more productive than existing equipment, was demonstrated. State tests of the unit are currently under way and series production of it will start next year. These machines are the basis for the highly productive utilization of the "Don" grain harvesting combines, which were also demonstrated here. M.S. Gorbachev asked the specialists about the new technical solutions embodied in these machines, their efficiency and economy, and the working conditions created for machine operators.

In the grain fields Mikhail Sergeyevich had a warm and businesslike talk with combine operators from the tractor and field crop cultivation team of Hero Of Socialist Labor S.I. Gavrilyuk on the use of intensive farming methods and the advantages of the team's use of the collective contract. Knowing what the work of a combine operator involves through his own personal labor experience, M.S. Gorbachev inquired in detail about the average output per grain harvesting machine, how the reapers are used, what the proportion of gluten is in the grain, and what economic incentives are being used to achieve high end results.

There was an all-around conversation at the All-Union Grain Farming Scientific Research Institute about creating stability in crop farming, the use of intensive techniques to obtain high grain yields, and the role of science in agriculture. It was noted that one in three hectares of arable land in Kazakhstan is saline. In this connection the institute attaches great importance to the creation of special equipment for working the soil. Methods of accelerating the selection process are being worked out here. Attention was drawn to ways of expediting the improvement of soil fertility, improving matters with feed production, and examining the expediency of using fallow land in order to raise yields. However, all this will only provide high returns if scientific recommendations are fully implemented. It was stressed that strictly observing technological discipline in agriculture is the demand of the time.

M.S. Gorbachev laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Monument on Tselinograd's central square.

Mikhail Sergeyevich had a talk with inhabitants of the city, who expressed ardent support for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

M.S. Gorbachev was accompanied on his trip by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.K. Antonov and Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers.

V.A. Karlov, G.P. Razumovskiy, and A.N. Yakovlev, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee Departments; and N. Ye. Kruchina, CPSU Central Committee administrator of affairs were also in the entourage.

During the afternoon a conference of the party and economic aktiv of Kazakh oblasts and the krays and oblasts of Siberia and the Urals was held in Tselinograd on the questions of the implementation of the food program and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in agriculture and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex.

M.S. Gorbachev delivered a long speech at the conference.

In the debate on the questions under discussion speeches were delivered by F.V. Popov, secretary of Altay Kraykom; A.I. Pahskov, first secretary of Balashinskiy Raykom, Tselinogram Oblast; M.R. Sagdiyev, first secretary of Kokchetav Obkom; G.V. Kuznetsov, director of the "Berezovskiy" Sovkhoz in Kurtamyshskiy Rayon, Kurgan Oblast; S.I. Manyakin, first secretary of Omsk CPSU Obkom; N.D, Kolesnichenko, first secretary of Sukhobuzimskiy Raykom, Krasnoyarsk Kray; V.P. Demidenko, first secretary of Kustanay Obkom; Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; P.A. Paskar, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; P.L. Goncharov, vice president and chairman of the Presidium of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences Siberian Department; and V.K. Semenov, director of the "Yemurtlinskiy" Sovkhoz in Uporovskiy Rayon, Tyumen Oblast.

The same day M.S. Gorbachev left for Moscow. He was seen off at the airport by D.A. Kunayev; V.P. Nikonov; N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; A.K. Antonov; Z.N. Nuriyev; first secretaries of party kraykoms and obkoms from Kazakhstan, Siberia, and Urals; USSR ministers; and local party and Soviet leaders.

Talks With Grain Farmers

LD080130 Moscow Television Service in Russion 1430 GMT 7 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast, presented by Anna Shatilova and Igor Kirillov]

[Excerpts] [Video report showing Gorbachev, Kunayev, and Nikonov, among large group in fields inspecting combines, then shaking hands with combine-operating team] This morning Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited Shortandinskiy Rayon on Tselinogram Oblast, where he watched examples of new agricultural machinery operate in the fields, met and chatted with machine operators. In the grain fields, there was a warm and business-like talk between Mikhail Sergeyevich and combine-operators of the tractor field brigade of Hero of Socialist Labor S.I. Gavrilyuk on the application of intensive methods of agriculture, and the advantages of brigade collective contracting.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified, unseen speaker] Good day.

[Gorbachev to Gavrilyuk] Are you satisfied with this year's grain?

[Gavrilyuk] It's not bad, but we're dissatisfied (?as far as the team is concerned).

[Gorvachev] You know, we have also become dissatisfied. In the last 5-year plan you were delivering grains so well, helping the country out, but this year, in this 5-year plan you seem to have either got above yourselves [zaznalis] or...

[Unseen Speaker] There's been no rain.

[Another unidentifed voice] But we've done all we can to provide the grain.

[Gorbachev] So it's rain you need.

[Unidentifed speaker] Even one shower.

[Gorvachev, laughing] Just one shower! You make modest demands!

[Kunayev to Gavrilyuk] Well, come on, tell us about your threshing yields.

[Gavrilyuk] On this field it was 20.7 [quintals per hectare].

[Gorbachev] What did you get on average? What yield per combine?

[Gavrilyuk] On average per combine 230 quintals.

[Gorbachev] That's not bad, but more is needed.

[Garilyuk] We understand [yasno].

[Gorbachev] Much more is needed.

[Nikonov] The area where intensive technology is used is 900,000 hectares in Tselinograd.

[Gorbachev] And what sort of harvesters do you have here?

[Gavilyuk] Our cutting blades are...

[Gorbachev] Are they 6 meters?

[Several voices speaking at once] No, [words indistinct] 7 meters.

[Gorbachev] Or 13?

[Several voices speaking at once -- words indistict] The more the better.

[Gorbachev] And all productivity taken together (?is how much)?

[Garilyuk] (?We may) boost the engine power. The engine power may be boosted, but we have to [words indistinct] because labor productivity depends not only on engine capacity, but on bunker capacity, and width of swathe is the most important thing, because, after all, we're in Northern Kazakhstan, and we have to...

[Kunayev] ...harvest in a short space of time...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] Now at least you must be feeling a little easier in your mind, having seen this [indicating new combine].

[Gavrilyuk] I feel a certain relief for the moment, but I'll feel more relieved when it enters service.

[Unidentified speaker] It's already coming, this year in the republic....

[Kunayev] And in one working hour....

[Gavrilyuk] One of us loads, the other (?comes up carrying the load) constantly.... Two vehicles....

[Gorbachev] So they are working jointly?

[Gavrilyuk] We work....

[Gorbachev] You have a participation coefficient, have you?

[Gavrilyuk] Yes.

[Unidentified farm official] Advance payments are major part of earnings in our team, Mikhail Sergeyevich. This accords well with shift norms.

[Unidentified speaker] They do pay it.

[Gorbachev] Accords well with the norms? (?What is that supposed to mean).

[Several voices at once] [Word indistinct] It accords well.

[Nikonov] Shifts are paid for according to the coefficient of labor participation. And that is a good thing.

[Farm official] Yes, this plays the main role.

[Gorbachev] Quite so, quite so.

[Farm official] The main role is played here by financial autonomy. Financial autonomy plays the main role.

[Gorbachev] Now tell me, will financial autonomy pick up the fact that a man has saved on fuel and spare parts?

[Farm official] Yes, it will. It gets it. Everything is written into the contract, and ....

[Gorbachev] And so a meeting of the team will share it out.

[Farm official] Yes, it will share it out.

[Gorbachev] So again it's the coefficient.

[Gavrilyuk] There is a whole series of elements. We take into consideration its attitude, its attitude to the machinery, and so on, all the elements....

[Gorbachev] So you have an interest in making economies?

[Gavrilyuk] Our main direction is in collective contracting, that is, for raising....

[Gorbachev] For 5 years.

[Farm official] That is right.

[Gorbachev] So if you have a norm for the coming 5-year plan, you have to work to it (?and provide) this norm, taking into account of the fact that such-and-such a reaper will reach you. Moreover, you have to link your norm with precisely that. If you are going to pick up the crop after a 4- or 6-meter reaper, you will have a certain level of productivity, a certain threshing yield, and a certain result. But if you take the norm for a 4-meter cutter-bar and transfer it to a 17-meter one it will (?pay) three wages. That is an example of the effect of equipment. So that is how the norms have to be thought out, and it should be constant for 5 years. The norms must be taken into consideration, and when different equipment arrives the norms must take account of this.

[Unidentified speaker] Things change.

[Gorbachev] So when things change independently of the worker, the norms must reflect this. But everything that he brings to the job additionally in the form of improved technical processes, strictness in the application of various agricultural practices, thus obtaining better results with a reduced amount, then the workers should get all that, and it should all go to the team. Well, now that you have started going in for financial autonomy and these team matters, things are going to go well.

[Gavrilyuk] Today we have a [word indistinct] system.

[Gorbachev] That's good.

[Gavrilyuk] Our collective contracting is directly linked to our soil protection system.
...

[Gorbachev] It seems team contracting is very valuable because it is understandable, accessible, clear, and so on.

[Gavrilyuk] Yes it is understandable, because -- take our team, it has existed since 1957; we have practically constantly worked by collective contracting, but we are improving the forms of this method. Take the team meetings which play a major role, because people have practically stopped running to management to complain that, for instance, they have been deprived of [words indistinct] and the comrades [words indistinct].

[Gorbachev] That's democracy. That's democracy.

[Nikonov] This principle is the best one and it must be the basis of things.

[Gavrilyuk] And why should we not calculate for ourselves?

[Gorbachev] What is the state farm's grain plan?

[Farm official] Twenty quintals per hectare.

[Gorbachev] It that production?

[Farm official and Kunayev] No, it's for procurement, for sales.

[Gorvachev] And what is the grain area?

[Farm official] Twenty-five thousand [hectares].

[Gorbachev] And that's grain crops?

[Farm official] Yes.

[Gorbachev] Are you going to fulfill the plan?

[Farm offical] We shall do our best, but it is difficult.

[Gorbachev, smiling] That's no answer, that's no answer, that's no answer. We always do our best! [general laughter]

[Farm official] We've had 70 days without rain. Apart from that we also have the plan for the sale of seeds to collective and state farms.

[Gorbachev] That is even less of an answer. [general laughter] I shall be delivering a report today, and I shall say: Comrades, the weather in our country has set in for the next 100 years. That is what it is going to be like -- there may be rain, there may be no rain, but we still need to bring in a harvest.

[Farm official] Allow me to [word indistinct] Twenty years ago, years like this produced 5 quintal [per hectare]. Today, if we get 17, that is low.

[Gorachev] There you are. [general laughter] I want to say this in my report. What are you complaining about? I shall say: I have just been told at the state farm that for fifteen [as heard] years they obtained 5 quintals, and now they are getting 17. In 2 year you must expect 20.

[Farm official] But that is low, you see. In 1955 there was nothing at all. In 1965 we had five. In 1975 it was 10. An now 15 quintals, and drought all the time.

[Kunayev] And 1963 was even worse, 1963.

[Gorbachev] The main thing is that Mariya Mardasova used to sing songs about 100-pood harvests, and now everyone gets that sort of figure, and it's got rather awkward! [general laughter] Requirements change and possibilities change, and that is how it will go on.

[Gavrilyuk] On the subject of our soil protection system of land cultivation, of systemic technologies, let me give some examples from our work. In the 7th 5-Year Plan the team harvested 12.2 [quintals per hectare]; in the 8th 5-Year Plan the figure was 14.5; in the 9th, 17.9; in the 10th 5-Year Plan, 20.3 quintals.

[Unidentified speaker] ...If you work in this way independently of the (?passing) of the years....

[Gorbachev] Without Kazakhstan's grain the country cannot now live. So why don't you consider that much experience has been gained, and the cadres you have now know the local conditions, and you have specialists who have grown up in the virgin lands and know all the vagaries of the virgin lands, and you have different equipment, and the thing is organized differently. So, you see, you have many factors in your hands that are going to be working in favor of the harvest. And I must say that we have high expectations of Kazakhstan, because Kazakhstan has high-quality, commercial grain. Grain is an issue of all-union significance, a problem of all-union significance, here in (?our) Kazakhstan.

[Gavrilyuk] We work all year for the grain.

[Gorbachev] Well, a handshake for the team leader and all the best to the others! [Video shows Gorbachev shaking hands with Gavrilyuk and then Gorbachev, Kunayev, and others posing with farmers beside their harvester] You know, since my life started on a combine, the harvest has always been the best season for me. Yes, the smell of mown grain, the straw -- it has a small, doesn't it?

[Unidentified speaker] Yes, it has a smell.

[Gorbachev] Yes, it puts you in a certain mood. All the best to you. [Video shows Gorbachev, Kunayev, and the others then Gorbachev waving to the farmers]

Meets Grain Institute Head

LD080239 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast presented by Anna Shatilova and Igor Kirillov; report over video of Gorbachev's visit to the All-Union Grain Farming Scientific Research Institute with video recording of Gorbachev's conversation with the institute's director]

[Text] [Video shows Gorbachev and other officials getting out of a limousine in front of the Institute's building and being welcomed by a young woman in traditional dress, and a group of Pioneer children who present flowers to Gorbachev. Gorbachev is then shown into the building, where he hears a guide's explanations. Finally, Gorbachev is shown sitting in the front rank of a platform in the conference hall next to the institute's director, who is briefing him. Kunayev sits next to director on the other side]

[Announcer] The creation of stability in agriculture, intensive technology to obtain high grain harvests, the role of science in agriculture -- there was an all-round conversation about this at the All-Union Grain-Farming Scientific Research Institute. It was noted that in Kazakhstan every third hectare of arable land is saline. In connection with this, the institute ascribes great signficance to the creation of special tools for cultivating the soil.

Methods are being worked out there for accelerating the selection process [for crop varieties]. Attention was paid to methods for enhancing soil fertility, for improvement of fodder production, and the advisability of using fallows for raising yields. However, all this gives a high return only with the strictest compliance with scientific recommendations. It was stressed that strict observance of technological discipline in agriculture is the order of the day.

Comrade Barayev, the institute's director and academician of VASKHNIL, [All Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences] briefed Comrade Gorbachev on basic trends in the work of the institute's scientists.

[Begin recording] [Barayev] So we in our collective have, together with scientists, decided that the principal thing is to give up the plough altogether, on all fields, right? To not apply the soil cultivation technology using subsurface tillers, right? And in this case, stubble is preserved, everything is preserved, and it has been found that [word indistinct] soil fertility ceased to decrease. And later it emerged that soil fertility increased. Well, we have made some calculations and concluded that this is a steady tendency. Of late, we have had a tendency for an increase in soil fertility. This tendency can be enhanced. Take row crops, for example. Both the row and other crops cannot do without herbicides. In combination with direct machining and use of herbicides, the entire virgin field is (?liquidated). Let us turn now to organic chemistry. Our research has shown that organic fertilizers should be driven deep into soil, so to speak.

[Gorbachev] And in this particular case, is it possible -- with the fallow land, we usually try to drive some 20, or even 80 tons right into it -- is it possible to insert such organic fertilizers?

[Barayev] Well, of course....

[Gorbachev] ...to drive such quantity of fertilizers into the surface layer of soil, is it possible?

[Barayev] Yes, it is. And now over to the last issue. (?In my opinion, what is really necessary here is to use a differentiated approach). If it is to be used, it gives very good results. [Clearly discernible editing cut seen in video tape at this point]

[Gorbachev] I would say that we need firm technological discipline on the fields, then...[Gorbachev clenches his fist]. It is the call of the times.

[Barayev] Correct.

Returns to Moscow

LD071816 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Today, Comrade Gorbachev returned to Moscow. At the airport in Moscow Comrade Gorbachev was met by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, and other comrades.

UZBEKISTAN FOOD INDUSTRY MINISTER REPLACED

PM061050 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 August 1985 page 1 carries an Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 28 August appointing Batyr Kuchkarovich Kasymkhodzhayev as Uzbek minister of the food industry.

The same paper carries on page 4 an unattributed "Chronicle" report announcing that Muminzhon Yuldashev has been "released from his duties as Uzbek SSR minister of the food industry for serious shortcomings in work."

NEW FIRST SECRETARY IN LENINABAD CITY COMMITTEE

GF091558 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The Leninabad City Party Committee held a plenary session to discuss the tasks of the city party organizations in the light of the demands of the CPSU resolutions on measures to improve the use of [word indistinct] at departments and sports facilities.

Also discussed were reports submitted by (Abullova), secretary of Leninabad Oblast Party Committee, and Saydiyev, director of [name indistinct] factory No 2 affiliated to the Tajik SSR Ministry of Trade, on work to consolidate the socialist law order in the work collectives.

The session also discussed organizational matters. The meeting relieved Umarov from his post as first secretary of Leninabad City Party Committee due to his appointment to another post. (Neuzmatov), was elected first secretary of Leninabad City Party Committee. He was the director of the Department of Light Industry for National Consumer Goods affiliated to the Leninabad Oblast Party Committee.

Khodzhiyev, first secretary of Leninabad Oblast Party Committee, participated in the work of the meeting.

COSMONAUT TRAINER CITED ON SPACE GOALS

LD060638 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Next year manned space flight will be a quarter of a century old. It began on 12th April 1961 when the Soviet Union orbited the world's first manned spacecraft, Vostok, with Yuriy Gagarin on board. What are the aims of Soviet manned spaceflight today? This is discussed in the first item of our program by our science correspondent Boris Belitskiy.

The 25th anniversary of the pioneer manned spaceflight will find the Soviet Union well advanced in both space expertise and hardware.

Long-term orbital stations are viewed in the Soviet Union as an effective instrument of space research. Their use has made it possible to extend the duration of manned missions to half a year, and this has not been promoted by just an urge to break endurance records. A prolonged mission is, above all, a means of achieving bigger results at less cost.

How do specialists view the future of manned spaceflight in this country? Here is the view of Vladimir Shatalov, the head of cosmonaut training; in speaking of the next decade he said: [brief recording in Russian fading to Belitskiy paraphrase] Vladimir Shatalov expects the next decade to witness even more vigorous manned spaceflight. Manned spacecraft, he believes, will be used not just as laboratories but probably as small production facilities in space, for manufacturing materials for the electronics industry and medicine. Many areas of space research, Shatalov feels, such as materials processing and astronomy, have already made such advances that one or two new instruments on board will make possible big new strides in these areas. The need has arisen for specialized laboratories in orbit. Housing several such labs in a single station will be difficult, nor is it necessary. A far more attractive possibility it seems is that of docking special purpose modules with the main station. Yes, there is plenty of peaceful work that can be done in space for the good of people everywhere. The Soviet Union has shown in practice how ready it is to cooperate in this area with all interested countries.

TECHNICAL, BIOLOGICAL SPACE EXPERIMENTS CONTINUE

LD061124 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 6 TASS -- Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh have been aboard the Salyut-7 orbital station for three months. During that time they have efficiently carried out a series of difficult repairs and rehabilitation operations aboard the station to ensure that it continued to function in the manned regime and carried out an extensive range of scientific and technical studies and experiments. The high professional qualifications and efficient operations of the crew have made themselves felt throughout the extended orbital mission.

The program of the mission during the past two days included technological, technical and biological experiments and visual observations of the dry land and the world ocean. A regular medical check-up of the crew was done.

The first phase of the "electrotopograph" experiment was completed under a space materials study program to research the dynamics of changes in the characteristics of different materials under the impact of exposure to open space and to work out methods to diagnose their condition immediately aboard the orbital station. The experiment involves samples of molding materials along with a number of structural materials for future spacecraft.

Biological experiments are continued aboard the orbital complex to determine optimum conditions for cultivating higher plants in space hothouses.

Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh are today servicing the individual systems of the complex and preparing scientific equipment for future experiments. Their daily routine also includes physical exercises and rest.

According to the medical check-up done the day before, both crew members are in good health.

The flight of the "Salyut-7"--"Soyuz T-13" research complex is proceeding normally.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCHING OF 'COSMOS-1681' 6 SEP

LD061905 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1820 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 6 Sep (TASS)-- The Soviet Union today launched the latest artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1681," to continue research of the earth's natural resources in the interest of various branches of the USSR's national economy and international cooperation.

It has been put into an orbit with the following parameters: Initial period of revolution: 89 mins; Maximum distance from the earth's surface: 261 km; Minimum: 216 km; Incline of orbit: 82.4 degrees.

The apparatus on board the satellite are working normally. The data received are being transmitted to the "Prioroda" ("Nature") state scientific, research and production center for processing and use.

UPDATE ON SALYUT-7-SOYUZ T-13 COMPLEX RESEARCH

On-Board Preventive Maintenance

LD060707 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Summary] Cosmonauts Dzhanibekov and Savinykh are working in space for the 93d day. The crew of the research complex Salyut-7-Soyuz T-13 are to carry out preventive maintenance work on the station's on-board systems. They will replace certain units and parts, whose guaranteed operational life is coming to an end. They also intend to check equipment and units. Observation and photography of the Far Eastern areas of the Soviet Union will be continued as part of the program for studying the earth's natural resources and the environment. According to the crew's reports and telemetric data, the flight is proceeding normally and the cosmonauts feel well.

Oceanographic Observations

LD070652 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] On the manned Salyut-7-Soyuz T-13 complex, Saturday began at 0900 with an inspection of the main systems of the space station. Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh will today carry out observation and photography of various regions of the waters of the Pacific Ocean at the request of oceanologists. A television session is planned during which information recorded on a video recorder in the past few days will be transmitted to earth. In the evening the crew will meet their families and friends in television sessions when they come to the flight control center.

Geophysical Experiments

LD090607 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh are on their 96th day of space work. Today the major part of the flight program is devoted to geophysical experiments. Photographing of the earth's surface will be continued, within the framework of the broad program of research into the earth's natural resources and study of the environment. The astrophysical experiment ("Maria") is also planned. It is being conducted in order to study the distribution of currents of high-energy electrons and positrons in the earth's radiation belts and near-earth space. Using mass spectrometer apparatus, the characteristics of the upper layers of the atmosphere will be measured along the flight path of the Salyut-7-Soyuz T-13 orbital complex flight path. The spacemen feel well; the station's work program is being successfully carried out.

Possible Ores Discovery

LD060430 Moscow Domestic Service in English 0720 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Summary] Dzhanibekov and Savinykh have spotted a range of ancient volcanoes in the Kyzylkum Desert. Pictures taken from orbit clearly show ringed structures, dozens of kilometers in diameter, encircling the craters of ancient volcanoes. The news has aroused the interest of experts since ringed structures like this quite often indicate the presence of polymetallic ores. Dzhanibekov and Savinykh have been working on Salyut for 3 months, fulfilling an extensive research program.

BRIEFS

TRIAL OIL EXTRACTION -- Today in the north of Tyumen Oblast the trial extraction of oil at the Novoportovskoye deposit has begun. The deposit is operating and the first dozens of tons of liquid fuel have been extracted. Now its properties are being analyzed. The aim of the experimental work is to ascertain the most favorable operation of the development of the oil and gas bearing reservoirs. This is an important matter, which was particularly stressed yesterday at the party and economic meeting in Tyumen, at which Mikhail Gorbachev made a speech. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 7 Sep 85 LD]